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2 Million Britons Jobless; Situation May Grow Worse

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — The number of people unemployed in Britain passed 2 million this month for the first time since the Depression, the government announced today, renewing harsh criticism of the Conservative government's economic policies and bringing warnings that the figures could go much higher.

The total figure announced today was 2,001,208, or 8.3 percent of the work force, a jump from 7.8 percent in mid-July. Unemployment last topped the 2 million mark in 1936, but Britain then had one-third fewer people than today. And it has never reached 8.3 percent since the government began keeping records in the present way in 1948.



Youths enter an employment office in southeast London as Britain announces its worst unemployment figures in 50 years.

Among its leading competitors, Britain's unemployment rate is now second only to Belgium's, with 11.9 percent. The United States and France have 7.8 percent out of work and West Germany has 4 percent.

The rise in unemployment has been more rapid than the forecasts, which predicted that the 2 million figure would be reached by the end of the year. The new statistics strengthened long-standing demands for selective import curbs to protect threatened British industries, and for reductions in near-record interest rates.

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, pursuing the most severe monetarist policies in the industrialized world in its drive against inflation, immediately faced new attacks from union leaders and the Labor Party opposition.

But the Conservative response, through Employment Secretary James Prior, was a call for a united national effort to reduce wage increases and make British industry more competitive.

Inflation Cited

"Excessive rates of inflation are bound to lead to high unemployment," Mr. Prior said, saying that he was deeply concerned about the unemployment figures but declaring that the assault on inflation, now down to 16.9 percent from a peak of nearly 22 percent, remained the government's first priority.

With lay-offs spreading rapidly through British industry, union and business leaders are predicting that unemployment could go to 2.5 million or even 3 million.

Leading the Labor opposition's attack today, John Grant, the party spokesman on employment, referred to the figures as "statistics of shame." And he said that Mrs. Thatcher's "refusal to change course as the toll mounts daily is brazen callousness."

"The government strategy won't work and is causing irreversible damage to our basic industries," said David Barnett, chairman of the Trades Union Congress economic committee.

Len Murray, general secretary of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Even though only their hands can reach inside the shipyard fence, Gdansk citizens show support for striking workers with a silent vigil that has continued throughout the 14-day confrontation.

Cabinet Confirms Naval Intervention

Giscard Ignores Fishermen's Demands

PARIS, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — The government, after meeting today for the first time since striking fishermen started blockading French harbors two weeks ago, ignored the strikers' main demands and confirmed its instructions to the navy to keep major ports open.

Meanwhile, the navy stood by at France's largest oil terminals, Fos-sur-Mer near Marseilles and Le Havre-Antifer on the English Channel. The navy used water cannons, tear gas and percussion grenades to free Fos-sur-Mer last night and took similar action at Le Havre-Antifer early today.

The fishermen had said they would tighten their blockade if today's Cabinet meeting, headed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, failed to resolve the dispute.

A statement after the meeting did not mention the fishermen's two main demands: that pending cuts in trawler crews be stopped and fuel subsidies be increased. Instead, it backed a previous general offer to help modernize the fishing fleet and maintain market prices. It also emphasized that major ports would be kept open.

The statement said: "The government confirms its instructions [to the navy] to keep France's major maritime ports open. . . . The organization jeopardizes employment and the future."

There was no immediate reaction from the fishermen. But they maintained their blockade at many ports today, halting almost all cross-Channel traffic as well as sealing much of the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts.

They did not return to Fos-sur-Mer and Antifer, and they lifted their blockade of Le Havre's commercial port. The fishermen were meeting to discuss whether to continue their actions at those ports after the naval intervention last night.

Red Cross services were providing food, drink and essential medical supplies, he said.

In Ostend, however, port authorities said the lines had dwindled and tourists arriving from France were assured of a quick passage in England. They added that most ferry companies were diverting their passengers from French ports to Zeebrugge, making it easier for Ostend to cope.

Strikers Firm In Demand for Free Unions

By Colin McNairy

GDANSK, Poland, Aug. 27 (Reuters) — Polish strike leaders appeared to be standing firm on their demand for independent trade unions as they met today with a government commission in an attempt to define negotiating terms. The strikers said little progress was made.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski returned to Gdansk after urgent consultations in Warsaw with party leader Edward Gierek. He was to have met with the strikers later in the day, but the meeting was put off without explanation. Strike leaders expect it to take place tomorrow.

Strikers said a group of experts ran into procedural and legal problems while trying to define what each side meant by independent trade unions, an issue that is at the heart of reforms sought by the strikers in the two-week-old paralysis of Poland's northern ports and industry.

"In general, the atmosphere was no worse than yesterday," said Andrzej Gwiazdzka, a member of the strike committee and of the expert group. "Bargaining was pretty difficult."

Rejection by Strikers

Mr. Gierek's version of independent trade union elections has been rejected as insufficient by the Gdansk strikers.

"We are demanding, not pleading," said strike leader Lech Walosza. He said the strikers could go on for a considerable time if the strikers had enough food. Financial support is growing, he said.

The workers are demanding the right to strike, the right to form independent trade unions with freely nominated and elected leaders and the abolition of censorship. Granting such rights would require a radical change of the Communist system, and strikers have been warned that, if they press too hard in challenging the authority of the Communist Party, they might end up facing the tanks of the Soviet Union as did Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Mezyslaw Rakowski, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said on television that the strikers could soon close factories throughout the country because of a lack of raw materials. His frank statement was in line with the government's latest policy of being open about the strikes.

Agreement Urged

Mr. Rakowski, who is also editor of the influential weekly newspaper *Polityka*, called for an agreement acceptable on both sides.

"The situation is such that if passions are bridled the chance would be present itself to start moving in beneficial directions that would be fully approved by the party," Mr. Rakowski said. He said the alternative was chaos.

"I do not want to scare anybody, but I am afraid," he said.

The authorities nevertheless have continued in their attempt to reconcile the differences and get the strikers back to work, a policy clearly pushed forward by last Sunday's shakeup of the party and government.



Stefan Olszowski

Party 'Rebel' A Challenge To Gierek

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK (NYT) — Four years ago Stefan Olszowski, then Poland's foreign minister, sat down with several ambassadors from the East and the West to brief them on his government's intention to raise meat prices the next day. "How high?" asked one ambassador, trying to gauge what the public reaction might be. Mr. Olszowski's eyes twinkled and he replied, "You know, we haven't made up our minds yet."

His criticism of the way the Polish Communist Party has managed the economy may have subsequently cost him his high office. But last weekend he was restored to the party's ruling *Polityka* as a national party secretary in the midst of a workers' strike that has paralyzed the northern industrial region.

Political observers in Warsaw and in the United States suggest that Mr. Olszowski was brought back from a five-month "banishment" as ambassador to East Germany to replace Edward Gierek as the first secretary should the party leader fail to defuse the unrest.

Mr. Olszowski (pronounced aw-SHUFF-skee), 49, was educated at Lodz University, rose in the party's ranks through the youth movement and then moved into a provincial party post in Poznan. After five years as head of the Central Committee's press office, he became a national party secretary in 1968 and was raised to Politburo membership two years later. He was foreign minister from late 1971 through 1976, when, following food riots, he resumed the national secretaryship until he was removed in February this year.

Polish sources have speculated that the removal backed back to Mr. Olszowski's actions in the aftermath of the 1976 food riots. At that time he was appointed head of a party task force to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bloopers Reveal Basic Defects In Reagan Campaign Teamwork

By Howell Raines

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Perhaps the funniest Ronald Reagan's blunder in the momentum of his campaign was his speech before the Veterans of Foreign Wars in which he declared the Vietnam War "a noble cause."

As with other issues in the bumpy week since the Republican presidential nominee gave that speech in Chicago, staff members were at odds over how to handle the speech. "There were some differences," recalled a Reagan political adviser. "I would like to have seen a softer speech. Others wanted a harder speech." In the end, the candidate himself called the shot — a hard-line call that led to controversy. "It was his speech all the way," the adviser concluded.

That set a pattern that has prevailed until now: apparently shaky staff work, Mr. Reagan plunging ahead on instinct and making strong statements that provided ammunition for his critics.

The "noble cause" speech was followed by an address to another veterans group that focused further attention on Mr. Reagan's tough military views.

Then there was an appearance before evangelical Christians in Dallas that left him open to charges of indifference to the constitutional principle of separation of church and state.

Protracted Dispute

That coincided with the protracted dispute over his China policy. It culminated Monday with Mr. Reagan's backing down on his early remarks supporting "official relations" with Taiwan, all the while insisting that his position had not changed.

It would be an overstatement to say that this is a campaign in disarray. But it is a campaign that has

NEWS ANALYSIS

Also, the speech writing operation, based in Washington, has not shown itself up to the task assigned it: producing up to three major news issue speeches a week.

One of the reasons that Mr. Reagan's "peace through strength" speeches to two veterans groups made him look more bellicose than he probably is, according to a close adviser, is that the speeches came out in such a way that they were "heavily canted to the strength side."

But there is some question as to how much direction or help Mr. Reagan wants from speech writers. The candidate personally inserted the "noble cause" line that diverted attention from the more thoughtful portions of his speech to the Chicago veterans.

Dead Heat

Such problems are small, however, compared to that posed by Mr. Reagan's statement on Taiwan and the trip that his running mate, George Bush, made to China last week. After Mr. Reagan's recent slip in the Gallup Poll to a virtual dead heat with President Carter, his tacticians wanted to use the China trip, as one put it, to focus "attention back on what we think is the major issue, which is Carter and his competence."

Instead, critics were able to question Mr. Reagan's competence to deal with the Chinese or, for that matter, to control his own running mate. The fact that Mr. Bush in China and Mr. Reagan in the United States were saying contrasting things about the ticket's policy on Taiwan suddenly put Mr. Reagan on the defensive.

And that is a serious matter, considering the Reagan campaign's dismal lead in the polls.

Steve Overt Breaks 1,500-Meter Record

BONN, Aug. 27 (AP) — Britain's Steve Overt made good on his promise to break the world 1,500-meter record today, running the distance in 3 minutes, 31.4 seconds at an international track and field meet in Koblenz, West Germany.

In addition to Overt, runner-up Thomas Wessinghage and third-place finisher Harald Hudak, both of West Germany, snatched the previous world mark of 3:32.1, which had been shared by Overt and Olympic champion Sebastian Coe of Britain. Wessinghage was clocked in 3:31.6 and Hudak was timed in 3:32.0. Coe missed the meet because of back problems.

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

Dame Cathedral. The area was described in a 1958 municipal report as a "quarter for the economically weakest families," filled with dilapidated buildings that "often present a mean appearance because little attention has been paid to unpainted facades."

Today, there is an unmistakable affluence to the Marais, with its row upon row of restored townhouses, courtyards and mansions selling at \$3,000 to \$4,000 a square meter. In a pattern that is being repeated in many other neighborhoods, well-to-do couples are displacing the young, the blue-collar families and even the marginally middle class.

"In a sense, we have succeeded too well — Paris has become a city for the upper middle class and the leisurely," noted Lucien Petit, deputy director of municipal housing, echoing some of the apprehension expressed recently in City Hall.

The working class exodus is a phenomenon that has overtaken a number of cities in Western Europe. In some cases, it means the large-scale transfer of poorer families to suburban locations that are even less equipped than the inner cities to provide their residents with adequate housing and services.

The rapid transition in urban neighborhoods can lead to social tensions between blue-collar and middle-class residents. And occasionally the transformation of city neighborhoods has also stirred politicians fearful of losing their electoral base as working class families are replaced by more conservative, affluent residents.

London is losing people at the rate of 100,000, or nearly one-and-a-half percent, a year, and the exodus is being led by the skilled working class in search of cheaper homes. In Greenwich, Fulham, Kentish Town, Islington and other sections of the British capital, middle-class people are moving into blue-collar strongholds.

The influx — known derogatorily as "gentrification" — has produced an impressive renovation of decayed homes. But it has also sparked working-class resentment because the newer residents tend to take up more living space than their predecessors and drive up the cost of housing.

Housing Policy

In Amsterdam, the restoration of the inner city, particularly the picturesque neighborhoods straddling the canals, has proceeded at such a fast pace during the last decade that the city authorities have embarked on a housing policy aimed at attracting working-class people back to the area.

"A first objective," the new program states, "is to halt the drop in the population structure, both regarding age and family size as well as income. Other objectives are to see that inhabitants are not compelled to leave the district for reasons of space, finance, or on social grounds, and that the incomes of the present population do not prohibit people from occupying newly built and improved — including historical — premises."

In 10 years, said Jan Buisman, a housing official with the Socialist-dominated Amsterdam municipality, "the number of affluent people in the city center may overwhelm and push out the last remnants of the working class. And since the political power of the Socialists is based on working-class people, if they move out, we move out."

Perhaps nowhere in Western Europe has the dynamics of growing urban affluence been as visible as in Paris. According to figures

Workers Leaving Affluent European Cities

Paris Exemplifies Problems With 'Gentrification' of Urban Centers

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (IHT) — Almost 20 years ago, Andre Malraux, then Minister of Culture in France, pushed through legislation intended to restore historical apartment buildings in Paris and other cities and arrest widespread urban decay.

Malraux had in mind particularly the Marais, a neighborhood of mostly 17th century architecture on the right bank of the Seine roughly bounded by the Bastille and Notre

compiled by INSEE, the National Institute of Economic Statistics, over the last 20 years the city has lost 600,000 residents and now has a population of slightly more than 2.2 million people.

During that period, the number of artisans and small shopkeepers has dropped by 54 percent and the working class has decreased by 44 percent. The only economic categories that have increased are professionals and business executives, whose numbers have grown by 51 percent and 13 percent respectively.

According to INSEE, the transformation of the Marais is even more startling. While the neighborhood's population has plummeted by almost 40 percent during the last two decades, families headed by professionals and business executives have risen by about 60 percent. They have largely replaced two-thirds of the working-class population that has moved to the city outskirts.

The upheaval in the Marais has occasionally encountered blue-collar resistance, but not enough to even slow down the pace of change. Three years ago, for example, the residents of 14 Lions de St. Paul received letters informing them that a real estate agency had bought their building and that they should make their apartments available for visits by the agency's officials.

The residents decided to form a "committee of defense." They protested to local politicians that they had no intention of moving out. And they sent identical letters to the real estate agency agreeing to visits by officials, but setting different visiting hours for each apartment, to the vast annoyance of the new landlords.

Legislative Measures

In the end, however, resistance crumbled, virtually all the residents moved elsewhere, and the building stands today completely whitewashed and renovated with a large sign announcing some apartments still available for purchase.

The transformation of the Marais and much (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Libyan Squatters

More and more Westerners resident in Libya are being evicted, with little warning, from their comfortable residences. Into their homes move families of squatters — with the full authority of local "revolutionary committees." Page 3.

Pretoria Shakeup

South African Prime Minister Pieter Both, trying to overcome right-wing opposition to his plans for reform, has made wide-ranging changes in his Cabinet. Page 2.

Korean President

To practically no one's surprise, Gen. Chun Doo Hwan took over Wednesday as Korea's president, bringing into power a government expected to be less responsive to U.S. pressures than any in recent years. Page 5.

Somalia Claims Ethiopian Units Cross Its Border

NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (AP) — Ethiopian Army forces, backed by air strikes, invaded northwestern Somalia today and heavy fighting was taking place along a 27-mile front, Somalia's Ministry of Defense said.

The announcement, distributed here by the Somali news agency, said the invasion started shortly before dawn when Ethiopian infantry units crossed the border and Ethiopian planes bombed at least five towns in the northwestern region of Somalia.

"At 5:30 this morning Abyssinian [Ethiopian] forces launched a land and air invasion against the northwest region of the Somali Democratic Republic," the news agency said.

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Libya Losing Luster for Foreign Workers

Harassment, Money Controls, Even Loss of Home Make Life Difficult

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 27 (NYT) — An American oil company executive who lives in Tripoli left his home about three weeks ago to go to work. He returned in the evening to find his furniture in the street and the house occupied by a Libyan family.

Libyan police refused to even record his complaint. Libyan employees in his office declined to help. The man finally moved into a hotel.

He is just one of nearly 100 American oil workers in Libya to lose a home to squatters in the last year. All were forced to move to other housing, move in with friends or leave the country.

In other instances, dozens of houses in Libya occupied by Westerners have been seized by the revolutionary committees, which were set up in response to an edict by Col. Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, that the people should take control of the country's institutions. The committees, elected from among citizens, have become a law unto themselves, and the attractive houses rented by foreigners have become one of their prized pursuits.

People's Committee

Over the past few months at least four American oil industry employees, and about 10 other Westerners, have been accused by Libyan men at their homes and asked to accompany the callers to the headquarters of an obscure people's committee in the neighborhood. The Westerners were kept there for most of the day for questioning about espionage, then released.

Others, including six Britons and two Italians, have languished in Libyan jails for weeks, accused of spying or not charged with any crime, inquiries by their embassies have gone unanswered.

The harassment of the relatively large foreign community in Libya, the arbitrary ar-

rests, the highly visible surveillance and the growing insecurity that surrounds their lives have become the principal topic of conversation at any gathering of non-Libyans.

The sense of foreboding has increased since last December, when the American Embassy was sacked and partly burned by about 2,000 demonstrators shouting anti-American slogans. "Anything, and I mean anything at all, could happen to you here," said one American, who like virtually every other foreigner interviewed insisted on anonymity. "They can pick you up any time, accuse you of anything. You could just disappear. There is no recourse to anything that resembles the law. We don't even have an embassy to help."

No U.S. Embassy

Although the United States has not severed relations with Libya, it keeps no diplomats in the country since the embassy was sacked.

The American spoke at a discreet garden party to which Americans, Danes, West Germans and Britons had been invited. All had similar feelings about life in Libya. It had taken the host days to set up an embassy. They could just disappear. There is no recourse to anything that resembles the law. We don't even have an embassy to help."

The foreigners in Libya, a country of two million people with an annual oil revenue between \$18 billion and \$21 billion, because the country is paying for their services to build roads and factories. Libya is severely short of skilled labor in almost every field: there are Palestinian teachers, Egyptian doctors and accountants, Tunisian engineers and technicians in the oil industry and other high technology fields.

No reliable figure can be found on how many foreigners work in Libya, but the estimate runs close to 500,000, significantly below

the number only three years ago when a great exodus began among the Egyptians. According to diplomats in Tripoli, only 60,000 Egyptians remain from the community of half a million who lived here in 1977, when the final break in relations took place between the two countries.

Americans Leaving

Now, foreigners report, a similar move has begun among Westerners, particularly Americans. Executives of the half dozen American oil companies active in Libya say their American staffs are down by one-third. "We are finding it very hard to get people to come here," said one, "and those who are here are anxious to get out now." The American community has dropped from 3,500 last December to 1,000, mostly oil workers and their dependents.

Italian executives, who do more business in Libya than any other Westerners, report increasing resistance among Italian workers to come. "We are relying more and more on Pakistanis, Thais, Malaysians to fulfill our contracts," said one.

Another reason for foreigners' reluctance to come here is that the possibility of making a great deal of money, previously a big draw, has been much diminished by the tightening of exchange controls, transfers of money and security procedures.

Although foreigners' salaries are very high, Libya has made it difficult for most of them to take their money out. They are forced to prove that their savings are rightly earned and to acquire mounds of documents, including tax clearance, civil dues clearance, exit visas and money transfers, which can take weeks and are subject to the caprices of banks and civil service employees. No foreigner may leave without the Libyan government's approval, and no approval can be granted before all these conditions have been satisfied.

Nonpolitical Motives Discounted

FBI Director Says Jordan Was Stalked by Assailants

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (LAT) — FBI Director William Webster said yesterday that Vernon Jordan Jr., president of the National Urban League, probably was shot by one or more assailants who had been stalking the black civil rights leader.

U.S. Pilots Suing Over New Plane

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The president of the Air Line Pilots Association said yesterday that U.S. pilots may strike over the Federal Aviation Administration's policies on certifying new airplanes, especially over a decision by the agency to permit the new DC-9-80 to be flown by a crew of two instead of three.

The association also announced that it had filed suit to challenge the FAA certification ruling on the new craft.

Most older-generation jets, such as the Boeing 727, are flown by three crew members, but John O'Donnell indicated that the pilots' association plans to oppose strongly any attempt to cut the crew sizes to the new aircraft, expected to be introduced in the next few years.

He denied that the association's stand is aimed primarily at protecting jobs. "We simply want some consideration when it comes to certification," he said in a meeting with reporters.

The FAA formally announced yesterday its certification of the DC-9-80, a larger and technically updated version of the DC-9, which was originally certified in 1965. It will be able to carry from 135 to 172 passengers, compared with the 115 passengers accommodated by the DC-9-30.

The agency is also allowing the airline to enter passenger service with two crew members in the cockpit rather than the three sought by the pilots.

In response to new requirements by airlines, the new craft will have engines that operate more quietly and on less fuel than the engines on earlier versions of the DC-9.

The pilots' association said that it has filed a lawsuit in the U.S. Court of Appeals here challenging the FAA certification of the DC-9-80. Mr. O'Donnell said his organization has asked the FAA to conduct more extensive tests before finally approving the new aircraft, particularly in view of two accidents associated with testing of the plane.

"It appears that they were in too much of a hurry to do any more testing," he said.

Accidents Cited

Specifically, he said that pilots are concerned about two landing accidents earlier this year, including one in which there was structural damage to a plane when it landed hard and another in which a plane veered out of control during a simulated hydraulic system failure.

The FAA said that neither incident disqualified the aircraft from being certified for use by the airlines.

"We would not characterize the DC-9 or the new 80 as dangerous," Mr. O'Donnell said. "We just say that we need an extra margin of safety. We're talking about a plane for the next two decades, and a period when the skies will become more crowded and the environment will change."

If the legal challenge fails to gain satisfaction, he said, he will take a recommendation to his board of directors in November to consider "withdrawal of services" and added that the strike would be aimed possibly at the entire industry.

Mr. O'Donnell, elected to his third consecutive four-year term in 1978 as head of the 33,000-member pilots' association, has been both a military pilot and a captain of commercial airlines.



Arthur Harrington with Anatole and her launch vehicle.

'Space Flight' for English Mouse Sparks Uproar by Animal Lovers

DARLINGTON, England, Aug. 27 (UPI) — A giant leap for mousekind or a strange tale from space?

To Arthur Harrington, it is just "more interesting" to put Anatole, his pet mouse, on board when he launches his model rocket 2,000 feet into the air this weekend.

Animal lovers say the project has no scientific merit and can only cause the mouse distress or injury if not death.

"If he goes ahead and the animal suffers pain or death, we may prosecute," said Inspector Gary Wragg of the Royal Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals.

Anatole, veteran of an earlier 800-foot flight, will travel in the padded nosecone of the 3-foot-long rocket, comforted by a piece of cheese before gently being brought to Earth with a remotely opened parachute.

"I know the RSPCA is concerned, but I don't think what I am doing is cruel," said Mr. Harrington, a 39-year-old electrical contractor who has worked on the project for six years. "Sbe will experience a bit of G force and perhaps even a moment's weightlessness. But I wouldn't put an animal up if I thought it could come to harm."

U.S. Women Demonstrate for ERA To Mark 1920 Winning of Suffrage

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI) — For the 60th anniversary of female suffrage, U.S. women chained themselves to the doors of the Republican Party headquarters, blocked the Pacific Stock Exchange, and burned Ronald Reagan speeches.

All to pass passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

From Washington to San Francisco, women activists celebrated yesterday's anniversary of the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by demonstrating in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment.

They vowed to fight just as long to get the ERA ratified as they did for adoption of women's suffrage. That took 72 years. The ERA has been ratified by 35 states and is three short of becoming law.

The protesters burned copies of the Republican platform and selected Reagan speeches, saying their actions recalled the "watch fire" in which Suffragettes burned speeches of then-president Woodrow Wilson.

In New York, about 4,000 women marched down Fifth Avenue in support of the ERA.

In San Francisco, women demanding passage of the ERA blocked the front steps of the Pacific Stock Exchange but failed in efforts to chain themselves to the front doors.

15 Die on Mexican Train

MEXICALI, Mexico, Aug. 27 (AP) — At least 15 persons were killed yesterday when a passenger train from Mexico City collided with a handcar south of this border city. Another 75 were injured.

Israeli Groups Join in Pressing for Golan Annexation

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, Aug. 27 (LAT) — Israeli political groups that favor annexing the Golan Heights into Israel joined forces this week to work toward a goal as controversial as the Jerusalem law now blamed for driving foreign embassies from Jerusalem.

Supporters of the plan said yesterday that 70 of the 120 members of Israel's Knesset (parliament) now belong to the unified lobby supporting annexation of the Heights above northern Israel that formerly were owned by Syria.

Diplomats here expect any Israeli action on the status of the Golan to spark the same sort of international opposition that rose against the Jerusalem law, by which Israel declared the undivided city to be its legal capital "in perpetuity."

Delay Sought

But the leaders of some of the groups represented in the so-called "Golan lobby," having seen the fallout from the Jerusalem bill, are trying to find ways of delaying action on the Golan annexation. A bill proposing annexation is expected to be introduced when the Knesset reconvenes in October after a summer recess.

The United States has already stated that it would oppose any change in the status of the Golan, as it does for all former Arab territory occupied by Israel.

Israel drove Syria from the Golan Heights in the Six-Day War of June, 1967, ending years of shelling of farms and settlements in the Golan area. Syria tried and failed to retake the Golan in 1973.

Because most Israelis — 75 percent in a recent poll — favor never giving back the Golan, the annexation bill has the same kind of sure-fire backing as the Jerusalem bill. Israeli lawmakers would find it as hard to vote against a Golan bill as it was to vote against the Jerusalem bill, despite reservations about the timing.

Genda Cohen, whose two-member Renaissance Party offered the Jerusalem annexation move. After the fiercely nationalistic lawmaker opened her

Another Controversial Move on Occupied Lands

Israeli Groups Join in Pressing for Golan Annexation

campaign, the Golan lobby, a multiparty group that has been in existence for many years, began drafting similar legislation.

The lobby, composed of members of the Knesset from the northern areas that were once targets of Syrian guns on the Golan, wanted to approach presentation of a bill slowly and carefully, avoiding the pitfalls of the Jerusalem bill.

But Genda Cohen and Moshe Shamir, her fellow party representative in the Knesset, pressed for early action. The Committee of Golan Settlements, representing about 6,000 Israelis in 26 settlements on the Heights, urged the Renaissance Party to offer a bill only in concert with the Golan lobby. This week the Renaissance Party joined by Avraham Katz-Oz, of the opposition Labor Party, which would make the Golan Heights subject to Israeli law and civil control.

"We don't want to do it alone," Mr. Shamir said Tuesday. "We don't want to snatch the occasion for ourselves, and make it our own victory, as in the Jerusalem bill. We want to do it collectively."

The lobby is composed of 30 members of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud coalition and 15 from the Labor Party, plus additional members from the National Religious Party and splinter groups such as Renaissance.

Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party, said recently — in a way that some thought left room for a change of mind — that "territorial compromise in the Golan is not a possibility to be ruled out."

By that he meant that perhaps Israel could give back at least some of the Heights.

The Labor members of the party are under some pressure from their

leadership," Mr. Shamir said, "and they are making trouble about the fact that the United Nations rejected so severely to the Jerusalem bill."

"If, in October, the other members of the lobby are reluctant to take action, we will go ahead and table (present) the bill by ourselves."

Another Embassy Moving

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Costa Rica announced today that it will move its Israeli embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, joining most other UN members in opposing the law declaring all of Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

FALN Members Get Jail Terms

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP) — A Circuit Court judge yesterday sentenced Carlos Alberto Torres and seven other members of the Puerto Rican extremist group FALN to eight-year prison terms for possession of a sawed-off shotgun and conspiracy to commit armed robbery.

The eight, all convicted earlier this year, were among 11 arrested April 4 in suburban Evanston. The other three had been sentenced earlier.

Mr. Torres, 27, was ranked No. 1 on the FBI's list of most-wanted criminals before his capture. He was considered a top leader of the FALN, which stands for Armed Forces of National Liberation in Spanish.

Parole Granted Hearst Figure

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 (AP) — After more than five years of jail, a judge and a halfway house, Wendy Yoshimura, who was living with Patricia Hearst when the publisher's daughter was arrested, has been paroled.

Miss Yoshimura, 36, was convicted in 1977 on firearms charges after renting a garage in Berkeley in 1972 that authorities described as a bomb factory for radicals.

Her conviction led to years of hearings, bond reduction attempts and appeals.

U.S. Arms Sale to Somalia Queried by House Panel

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — A House subcommittee took a dim view yesterday of the Carter administration's decision to sell arms to Somalia in exchange for the right to use the ports of Berbera and Mogadishu on the horn of Africa.

Members of the Africa subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, at the first public hearing on the Somali base agreements, expressed concern that the United States would be dragged into African conflicts, either indirectly or directly.

Subcommittee Chairman Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., focused on what the hearing on the arms sale would do if the Somali resumed their military campaign in neighboring Ogaden in Ethiopia. He warned that U.S. weapons could end up being used there.

Written Pledge

The Ogaden is a district in south-east Ethiopia which insurgents are trying to annex to Somalia. Communist forces, including Cubans, are helping Ethiopia combat the annexation attempt.

The Carter administration officials "have been assured orally and in writing that the Somalis will not introduce regular forces into the Ogaden," Richard Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told the subcommittee.

He said the written pledge goes back to 1978 when the United States was discussing an arms deal with Somalia that never materialized, while the "oral assurance" came "over the course of the last few weeks."

In a series of exchanges with Mr. Moose, Rep. Solarz stressed that the subcommittee would feel more comfortable about the military agreements with Somalia if that country had put its pledge in writing about not using force or U.S. weapons in the Ogaden.

"Are there any contingency plans if the Somalis send regular forces into the Ogaden?" asked Rep. Solarz. "What do we do then?"

"If they're in something more than a *de minimus* presence," replied Mr. Moose, the military agreements just forged would be "cast in very serious doubt." He said in a later exchange that any Somali violations "would jeopardize further agreements."

Mr. Moose, under repeated questioning by subcommittee members, said there was no significant presence of Somali regular troops in the Ogaden at the moment.

The agreements call for the United States to sell weaponry to Somalia, starting with \$20 million in fiscal 1980 through the repro-

gramming of funds and \$20 million in fiscal 1981. Robert Pelletreau, representing the Pentagon, said the deal could lead to an extended military sales relationship with Somalia.

Mr. Moose stressed that the Somalis are subject to the standard prohibition in U.S. arms sales agreements against using U.S. weaponry offensively in another country. He said the United States could cut off the supply line if the Somalis took U.S. weapons into the Ogaden.

Leslie Gelb, formerly director of the State Department's politico-military affairs office, invited to attend the hearing to critique the arms agreements, said, "The big problem" is that the Somalis "may not be serious about their pledge not to continue" their military campaign in the Ogaden.

The administration, he said, should "make clear in advance" to the Somalis that arms would be cut off if they violate the agreement. Mr. Gelb said after the hearing that the United States has seldom enforced that provision of arms sales agreements with other countries.

Boris Petrov, 67, Soviet Space Scientist, Dies

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP) — Boris N. Petrov, 67, a leading Soviet scientist whose late years were devoted to space exploration, died Saturday.

Mr. Petrov was chairman of the Inter-Cosmos Council, which promoted East European participation in the Soviet manned space flight program.

Mr. Petrov was regarded as a leading Soviet expert on automation and telemechanics. His theoretical works were highly regarded in the West, but little was known of the practical application of his work, which was classified.

Fred Avery

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 27 (UPI) — Pioneer animated cartoonist Fred "Tex" Avery, 71, who directed the first cartoons featuring Porky Pig, Bugs Bunny and Daffy Duck, died yesterday of cancer.

Miliza Korjus

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Miliza Korjus, Polish-born star of the Berlin Opera and an Oscar-nominated actress in the 1938 movie, "The Great Waltz," died yesterday of a heart attack at her home in Westwood. She was believed to be in her 70s.

U.S., Panama To Weigh Plan For New Canal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The United States and Panama have agreed to consider the feasibility of a new sea-level canal across the isthmus of Panama to replace the current 66-year-old waterway.

The agreement surfaced from the text of statements made by President Carter and Panamanian Ambassador Juan Jose Amado during the latter's presentation of credentials at the White House last week.

Mr. Amado said Panama was concerned about the future efficiency of the canal. Under the new treaties, Panama will gain full control of the canal on Dec. 31, 1999.

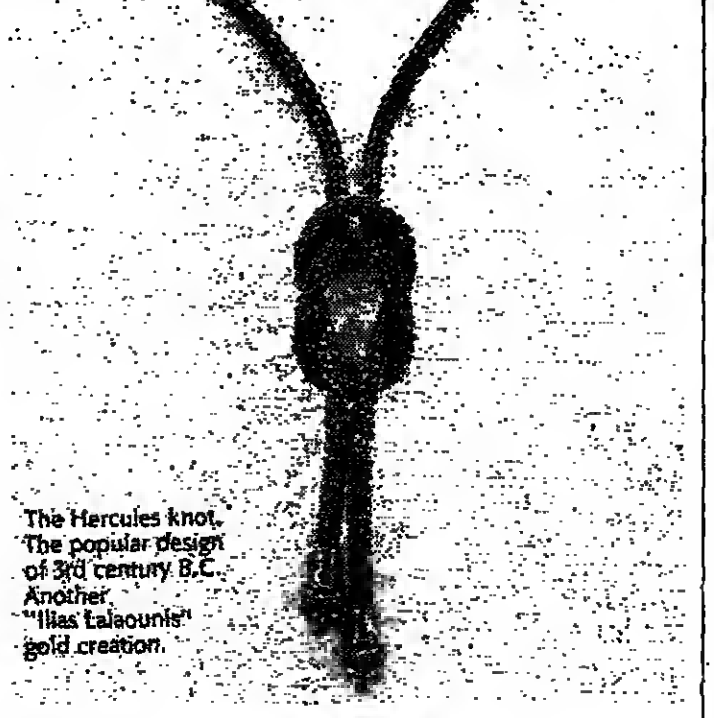
The treaties, signed in 1977, foresee construction of a sea-level canal. Mr. Amado cited, among other factors, the tendency to use larger ships and the age of the current canal. The ambassador recommended a joint committee be set up to study the issue.

In his reply to Mr. Amado, Mr. Carter said the United States "is prepared to discuss with Panama and other interested nations the requirements for an updated and thorough study of this matter."

Ottawa Newspaper Folds

OTTAWA, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Reporters and editors at the Ottawa Journal were told shortly before midnight yesterday that the daily newspaper was shutting its doors with the publication of today's edition.

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Funds for the Third World

In a recent issue of the New Yorker magazine, a cartoon depicted a group of hairy prehistoric-looking characters gathered around an animal carcass that had been picked clean. The caption said: "This meeting was called in order to discuss the meat. It has been pointed out that there is no more meat. A motion has been made to fight over the bones." That is the situation in some parts of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa, for example. But many if not most of the world's hungry — one in six, according to a recent World Bank report — lack the strength to do even that. Not that there was ever much meat for them to fight over. Cassava rootstocks are more like it. In the best of times those people get too little protein and other foods necessary to healthy life.

The world's hungry are the most poignant case of widespread suffering on a planet that has both the wealth and the means to eliminate it. The bureaucratic language of the New Yorker cartoon heightens the irony. That is the language with which hunger is drained of its emotional content and by which the starving are reduced to statistics. There has, of course, always been famine in the underdeveloped world, and there has never been enough aid from the developed world to get rid of it.

Now, however, there is an unprecedented amount of capital available to provide relief. Tens of billions of dollars that cannot be absorbed by the rapidly growing but still relatively small and primitive economies of the Arab oil-producing states are sloshing around in search of a sponge.

In an important speech Monday to a special United Nations session on economic problems, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie recommended that a new fund be established to promote the search for oil and other energy sources in the Third World. A

day earlier, World Bank president Robert McNamara proposed a five-year, \$25-billion lending program to do the same thing. It is no surprise where they both think the money should come from.

And it's a natural. Third World governments will probably find Arab investment marginally more attractive than that of U.S. multinationals, and the discovery of oil will reduce debts and offer better prospects for debt-free future growth faster than any other kind of investment. For the Arabs, it is an opportunity to participate in the business they know, strengthen their ties with countries that have grown to dislike and distrust them because they have failed to provide much help to the poor despite their wealth, and push farther ahead into the next century the day their own wells go dry.

Poor oil-importing countries are so far in debt now, because of the fivefold increase in real oil prices since 1972, that only continued aid and trade on favorable terms with the industrialized countries can keep the starvation rate from increasing. But over the longer term, major structural changes will be required; and rapid development of energy sources, whether hydrocarbons such as oil and coal or solar and hydroelectric power, will do more to improve Third World prospects for future economic health than approaches such as commodity cartels, which will encourage protectionism and increase world inflation to the ultimate detriment of the poor nations.

If the Third World's economies are to continue to grow, which is clearly desirable to everyone, the McNamara report and Secretary Muskie's words should get a careful reading in capitals such as Riyadh, Kuwait and Baghdad.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Carter's Good News on Oil

Oil imports into the United States this summer have been running one-fourth below last summer's level — an astonishing decline in so short a time. Part of it is due to the recession. Part is due to the end of the frantic stockpiling and tank-filling that went on after the spring shortages last year. Part of the decline — a small part — is due to a slight increase in American oil production. But most of it is the result of conservation, enforced by higher prices.

That's good. It means that the trends in oil consumption and imports will continue downward, because prices will certainly keep rising. It's not only that drivers are using less gasoline. In the first seven months of this year, consumption of home heating oil fell even faster than gasoline. A lot of homeowners switched to natural gas. A lot more simply kept their houses a little cooler, and perhaps caulked their windows.

The savings in industrial fuel have been especially striking. After the 1973-74 Arab embargo, and the first round of price increases, industrial fuel demand dropped sharply. At the time, some authorities on the subject felt that the swing to conservation couldn't last. They said that the first steps were always the easy ones — wrapping pipes, turning off lights — and couldn't be repeated. But there were engineers who argued that in fact the really impressive savings would come

in the longer run as companies began replacing their capital equipment with new machines designed for an era of very expensive energy. That turns out to be right. In U.S. industry there has been a steady drop in the ratio of energy input to productive output.

American imports have now sunk close to the rate at the trough of the last recession in 1975, when there were some 20 million fewer cars and trucks on the highways and industrial production was 25 percent lower than it is now. But in the recovery from the last recession, the price controls on oil kept it relatively cheap, and the country used far too much of it. Imports shot up, putting enormous pressure on the entire world market. When the Iranian revolution shut down one important source of supply, the price took off again.

As it comes out of the present recession next year, the United States will have an opportunity to do the reverse. It can restrain prices by continuing to cut down the volume of oil that it imports. The American economy is turning out to be far more resilient, far more flexible and far more responsive to price changes than almost anyone thought possible five years ago. Decontrolling oil prices will stand as President Carter's most important and most courageous contribution, over the past four years, to energy policy and future economic stability.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On the Crisis in Poland

As for military intervention by the Red Army in Poland, there are more reasons now than ever before in similar circumstances why the Kremlin would make this a last resort in defense of its sway at home and abroad. Poland has an awesome reputation when aroused. One Afghanistan at a time is enough. In addition, Russia's economic viability and its scheme for the "Finlandization" of the West depend on the maintenance of "detente." In this connection she has great plans for a "European disarmament conference" at the Helsinki human rights review in Madrid in a few weeks' time.

Intervention in Poland would forfeit all this and create a dangerous political situation in Russia itself.

— From The Daily Telegraph (London).

If there were any obvious potential leader more liberal than Giermek and as acceptable to the Soviet Union, then the strikers would have been clamoring for him long since. The truth of the matter is that there is not. The strikers have to live with Mr. Giermek, or someone very like him, just as Giermek has to live (or die) with the strikers. In context, the "inter-factory committees" (or soviets, as we prefer to call them) are absolutely right. The

It's must be dotted and the T's crossed on any agreement with the government. There must be no way in which the authorities, in six months' time, under whatever appalling pressure from the Kremlin, water down concessions as happened in 1956, 1970 and 1976.

But, once the small print is sorted out, the strike leaders and the Communist establishment would be well advised to ponder the immensity of the achievements of the past week. No Communist country has ever before allowed the emergence of free trade unions. If they are permitted to grow and evolve, then Poland will have the historic opportunity to demonstrate that the phrase "workers' democracy" can be more than a black joke. And that is an historical achievement well worth a few hundred millions added to the national debt.

— From The Guardian (London).

So far the courageous Poles have made all the running alone. Western leaders have stood silent on the sidelines. Isn't it time for democratic governments to voice their support for this struggle for freedom?

The West has nothing to lose and much to gain if the Polish strikers can win permanent concessions.

— From The Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 28, 1905

PARIS — The Matin has cabled John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland: "A question of money threatens again to unchain the scourge of war, with redoubled violence. Mr. Roosevelt has made noble and heroic efforts to end the struggle between the two nations whose population is one-seventh that of the whole globe. His initiative honors America. The Matin applies to the richest citizen of the world: Do you not think that by undertaking the payment of the indemnity claimed by Japan you would give a sublime climax to the grand and generous enterprises you have already undertaken?"

Fifty Years Ago

August 28, 1930

SHANGHAI — Nationalist airplanes bombarded the northern rebel stronghold of Peiping today, inflicting some damage in business districts and creating panic among the inhabitants. The legation quarter was flown over by the machines, but no bombs were dropped there. Peiping had no casualties in wounded. Nationalist troops, following up their success in capturing Tsinan, recently wrested from rebel hands, today took Tian, with 3,000 prisoners and 300 machine guns falling into their hands. This victory only sped the evacuation by officials and their families of Tientsin, which is the chief Nationalist objective.



Tough Poles in Search of a Compromise

By Flora Lewis

PALMA DE MALLORCA — There is a special poignancy hearing the news from Poland on this quiet, sun-soaked Spanish island. Spain is one of the few countries to have shed a dictatorship peacefully, to take on the exhilarating tribulations of democracy without violent upheaval.

Nobody is preaching from this opposite end of Europe, but there are some parallels to be drawn. The main one is the lesson of a tragic history. People do remember the price of excess and become responsible, demanding what they need and refusing the provocation of utopian extremes.

Like Poland, Spain has changed profoundly in a couple of generations, achieving a solid base of literacy and modern competence, a Catholic hierarchy that sustains faith and national identity without oppressing. But unlike Poland, Spain found an encouraging international climate when its moment came to make the difficult transition. There are a lot worse things than moving toward the exercise of freedom, but none are harder to manage.

The special problem of Poland, as Communist leader Edward Giermek put it in the customary English, is its "raison d'etat" — in plain English, its neighborhood. There is no way around that. The Soviet Union, on the east, hasn't changed. Germany indeed has changed from the vengeful, expansionist power of half a century ago, but the German state which borders Poland now is a Soviet dependency.

Nonetheless, if political geography remains unmovable, a chapter in Poland's long, painful story is coming to an end. There is no more illusion or pretense about the failure of the regime. Everybody knows it hasn't worked.

New Question

The stock of gimmicks attempts to patch up the mismanaged economy, including a crash investment program that ran up a staggering \$20 billion in debts to the West, has been depleted. There is no more question that important reforms are inescapable.

But the new, agonizing question is whether Giermek can produce a compromise that will not only calm the angry workers but give them enough confidence to buckle down and get the economy moving at last, without ceding so much that Moscow is provoked to intervene.

There are hardliners in the Polish party who are as rigidly orthodox as the Russian leadership, and who can be expected to flout a Soviet threat in an attempt to block reforms that can only work by cutting into their own hand-made power. Giermek has pushed some of the

worst of them out of the Politburo, the first sign that he now does seek a compromise, and it may be presumed that Moscow does not object, providing he can bring it off. But hardliners are there to bounce back if he fails.

Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 indicated the outer limits of Russian tolerance for diversity and experiment in the Soviet bloc. The Red Army moved when Budapest tried to leave the Warsaw Pact and proclaim neutrality. It moved again when Prague tried to share the power of the single ruling party. Jiri Hajek, who was Czechoslovak foreign minister in 1968 and is now a dissident, told me last month that the real reason for Soviet intervention in Prague was precisely Moscow's fear that the Communists were losing their monopoly of control and privilege.

Still, the stakes are so high in Poland that the Russians and Giermek's own Communists are obliged to leave him some room for maneuver.

One intriguing sign is that the French Communist Party, lately almost an echo box for Moscow, has declared that "unions should be independent of both parties and the state," in effect an endorsement of the Polish workers' key demand.

Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor who happens to be vacationing in Mallorca, defined the alternatives very bluntly. He is a democratic Socialist, well-versed in Marxism, and deeply sensitive to East-West strains.

'End of Communism'

If there is no acceptable compromise, Kreisky said, the only way the Polish workers' movement can be put down is by the Soviet Army. And that would be "the definitive, historical end of Communism as an ideology in Europe and in industrialized nations."

An elementary principle of Marxism, he pointed out, is that only social movements can provoke real change. Purely intellectual move-

ments "do not have their own dynamic." The Poles have shown that "a strike is a strike, even in Communist dictatorships. They have gained class consciousness and are willing to fight for their interests."

But if liberalization is achieved and the Poles improve their system, Kreisky said, "I don't see how it could be stopped in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany. It would spread like wildfire." In the longer run, the Soviet system could be affected, as other empires were when colonies turned fractious.

Either way, Poland is at a historic crossroads. The direction it takes is sure to have broad and long impact on much of the world. It is an advantage that the people of Poland, who once again bear the brunt of a fateful decision, have developed a sense of history and maturity through their centuries of suffering. Gaining experience hurts, but it is the way to the wisdom of sobriety, tough-minded moderation.

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France and the U.S. Connection

By Adalbert de Segonzac

PARIS — The United States has relinquished its leadership of the Atlantic alliance, and thus its predominant role in the world has declined. It suffers from inept and incoherent government, and there is little hope that it will regain its former dynamism in the years ahead.

That, at the risk of generalization, sums up the French view of America as another race for the White House gathers momentum. It may be exaggerated, since dissent is toward the autonomous position that has strained its relationship with the Carter administration. Giscard had a different policy in mind when he took office six years ago. His intention then was to deviate from the independent approach pursued by de Gaulle, and align France more closely with the United States. But he gradually shifted direction as he, like much of the French population, concluded that France could not link its fate to an American ally that was becoming increasingly weak and indecisive.

Giscard turned to West Germany to create a bond that would make Europe more assertive and less dependent on the United States. This does not mean, of course, that either France's rulers or the French public disregard the still huge power of the United States. From a long-range perspective, however, they sense that American

influence is waning — not only because of the growing Soviet challenge, but also because other new forces are emerging, like the Middle East countries whose oil gives them leverage over the West.

On the one hand, the French are dismayed by the downward slide of the U.S. economy as reflected in its trade deficit, the fall in the value of the dollar, the drop in U.S. productivity, and other such indicators. Somehow, it seems from here, the magnificent American industrial machine is stumbling.

This concern about America's economic future is basically motivated by self-interest. For a prolonged recession in the United States would have serious repercussions here, since America is a major market for French exports.

French worries about the U.S. economy are matched, meanwhile, by the perception that America squandered its military strength in Vietnam and has since become inferior to the Soviet Union. As a result, France's own security is now more vulnerable.

War Specter

There is no doubt here that the United States, with its enormous resources, has the capacity to catch up with the Russians and even outstrip them. But until that happens within the next few years, the Kremlin may be tempted to impose its will, even if it should spark a war in the process.

To a significant extent, the French blame Carter for failing to preserve the pre-eminent status of the United States. In their opinion, he never fully grasped the importance of America's key responsibility in the Atlantic partnership. And his moralistic theories baffles the French, who are accustomed to realism in their politicians.

Giscard has been particularly upset by Carter's erratic conduct, as mirrored in his dramatic swing to a tough posture toward the Russians after their invasion of Afghanistan. This suggests that he could switch back as unpredictably to making a deal with Moscow without consulting the Europeans.

Ronald Reagan does not appear to be more reliable. The fear here is that, should he make it to the White House, he may be swayed by his hawkish advisers to build a "fortress America" that would increase the danger of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

In their yearning for a strong American president, the French still recall Richard Nixon with nostalgic affection and respect, thereby underlining the degree to which they

have never understood the Watergate episode.

Above all, the French are afraid that the two principal U.S. candidates will outdo each other, during the current election campaign, in their determination to scuttle detente, which France regards as vital.

For one thing, the French are reluctant to curb their trade with the Soviet Union, which is crucial to their economy. In addition, they see a continued dialogue with the Soviet Union as a deterrent to a resumption of cold war tensions that might explode in a devastating nuclear conflict.

They are especially apprehensive that Washington and Moscow may come to blows in a peripheral area like the Gulf, and drag Europe into a disastrous confrontation in the process. That prospect prompts the French to criticize U.S. strategy in the Middle East.

In part, the French think the United States has adopted a belligerent posture on the Gulf because, having been unable to shape an effective energy policy, it is prepared to resort to force in the region to assure its oil flow. At the same time, it is believed here, the Camp David agreements have hit a dead end, and peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by an accord that recognizes both Israel's right to exist and the Palestinian claim to a homeland.

Ideally, the French would like to reconstruct the Atlantic alliance as a partnership of equals, with the Europeans sharing power rather than remaining subordinate to the United States, as in the past.

But first, America must revitalize itself, so that it regains the prestige and confidence that once inspired its allies — who, after all, realize that they cannot survive without a close trans-Atlantic connection.

Adalbert de Segonzac is a former Washington correspondent for France-Soir.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Campaign Blunders In August

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan, who knows that Jimmy Carter's campaign consists almost entirely of charges that he is belligerent, antiquated and first engaged in one-week-to-praise-American involvement in the Vietnam war, voice skepticism about the theory of evolution, and use blunders to dramatize a ticklish problem: diplomatic recognition: Would he could be — should be established normalized relations with his rotating mate?

Reagan said, correctly, that our cause in Vietnam was noble. But that subject, like evolution, is large enough to deserve more than brief, off-the-cuff ventilation.

Our cause was the defense of a small ally from aggression; ran attempt to prevent horrors that have, in fact, followed our failure. Reagan understands that large events cast shadows forward, and that a reassertion of U.S. strength depends in part on Americans rejecting the shame they have been told to feel about Vietnam — an understanding that was, in the words of Eugene Rostow, legally, morally and strategically "identical with the Korean War."

Regarding Taiwan, Reagan's explication was careless, but his instinct is sound, which is more than can be said for the president. Reagan understands that Carter has acted as though Peking was doing us a favor by accepting normalized relations, a favor for which we should pay much and ask nothing. Such relations are, at least as important to Peking as they are to us, so Peking can jolly well pay the price of tolerating decent relations between the United States and an old ally. Instead, Carter allowed Peking to dictate terms that made the United States party to a range of nagging humiliations of Taiwan.

Manipulation

Regarding Vietnam and Taiwan, Reagan has a better case than he has taken care to make. And he has at least been more concerned with honor than politics. The reverse is true of Carter's campaign.

Many Americans, schooled in cynicism by Carter's manipulation and exploitation of the Iran tragedy and other foreign and military matters for political gain, expect "October surprises" — foreign policy adventures timed to influence the election. Certainly Carter's August surprises were remarkably reckless.

His revised nuclear targeting strategy surprised Republicans. It plagiarizes the Republican platform and concedes Reagan's point about the vulnerability of our land-based deterrent. It surprised the secretary of state, who would have liked to have his car in the policy-making process. It surprised the Russians, who know Carter is not taking the provocative and other gestures necessary to make this new "policy" more than a campaign maneuver.

Carter surprised anyone who knows the record when he said that "instead" of building the B-1 bomber, he decided to "accelerate" development of air-launched cruise missiles. The truth is that after he killed the B-1, he continued to retard the ALCM program, and has delayed it at least two years.

Invisible Aircraft

Now the administration has leaked and wildly misrepresented information about some of the most closely kept military secrets since the Manhattan Project. (Some civilians working on the "invisible" aircraft technologies have had to agree to let the government tap their phones.) Yet these new programs, some of which may enable aircraft to "absorb" or otherwise elude radar, are not new. Carter did not start them, and their fruits are not imminent. But, considerations of truth and national security must bow to the demands of the Carter campaign.

The useful life of any weapon is a function of the enemy's speed in devising countermeasures. In its desperation to blur its record by advertising hypothetical weapons, the administration may have shortened the useful life of weapons utilizing the so-called stealth technologies.

Had Carter not killed the B-1, there would now be operational squadrons of B-1s. Because he killed it, the United States can have nothing comparable until the 1990s. The administration may have contrived to give the impression that it has plans to utilize "stealth" technologies for an aircraft that will fill the gap of vulnerability created by its B-1 decision. It does not.

In the words of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, stealth technology (for a hypothetical aircraft that probably will never exist if Carter is re-elected) "alters the military balance." It is exquisitely right that the Carter administration, which has killed or delayed every strategic program it inherited, and has initiated none, now brags about invisible aircraft.

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Letters

The Question

Women everywhere must be touched to learn that the late Chief Justice Warren of the Supreme Court refused his pass to the mountain hideaway unless there was a pass also reserved for Mrs. Warren. Indeed, "Who Shall Be Saved?" (IHT, Aug. 15.)

Perhaps Earl Warren had understood what the late Norman Thomas meant when he said, "The third world war will be the first war in history in which the living will envy the dead."

Who wants to survive a holocaust such as John Hersey described in "Hiroshima"? No, there is one question facing the people of the world today: How can we prevent World War III? To facing and answering that question we will be able at the same time to understand how to maintain and extend freedom, reverence for life, and economic justice.

Dr. HELEN E. HUGHES.

The Hague.

Latin Neighbors

Your recent editorials attacking Argentina as the culprit in the recent military coup in Bolivia, although appalling, are not surprising. Indeed, a deliberate campaign is being waged with vengeance against Argentina, now that the prospect of establishing a State Department-style "democracy" there and in neighboring countries is more and more remote.

How fortunate Argentina and its neighbors are to have escaped the

fate of Nicaragua with its U.S.-backed Sandinista elite, and that of San Salvador now bathing in blood, fighting for dear life a Cuban-organized armed insurrection. It could be that the people of Bolivia may one day realize that the present repression saved it from a far worse fate.

CARLOS ROMERO GORDON.

Paris.

A Vote for Strauss

John Dornberg's article (IHT, July 24) on the "muddy West German campaign" was in fact one more attempt to discredit an outstanding champion of liberty, Franz Josef Strauss. Because of his lifelong battle against the cancer of Communism, Mr. Strauss has been the target of vicious plots to discredit and destroy him politically. After continually turning the other cheek, this proud Bavarian came out fighting.

In short, Mr. Strauss is a beacon of hope on the frontier of freedom. He publicly exposed the Brandt-Schmidt "Ostpolitik" as the "Finlandization" of Germany. The Free State of Bavaria is not buying it. Hopefully, the rest of the German states will follow suit and vote against the party of Schmidt.

To vote for Strauss will take courage. The courage to stand up to the threats and rhetoric of the Warsaw Pact countries. I can think of no better leader to stand up to those threats than Mr. Strauss. A man the Communists both hate and fear.

KENNETH J. POTTS.

Nuremberg.

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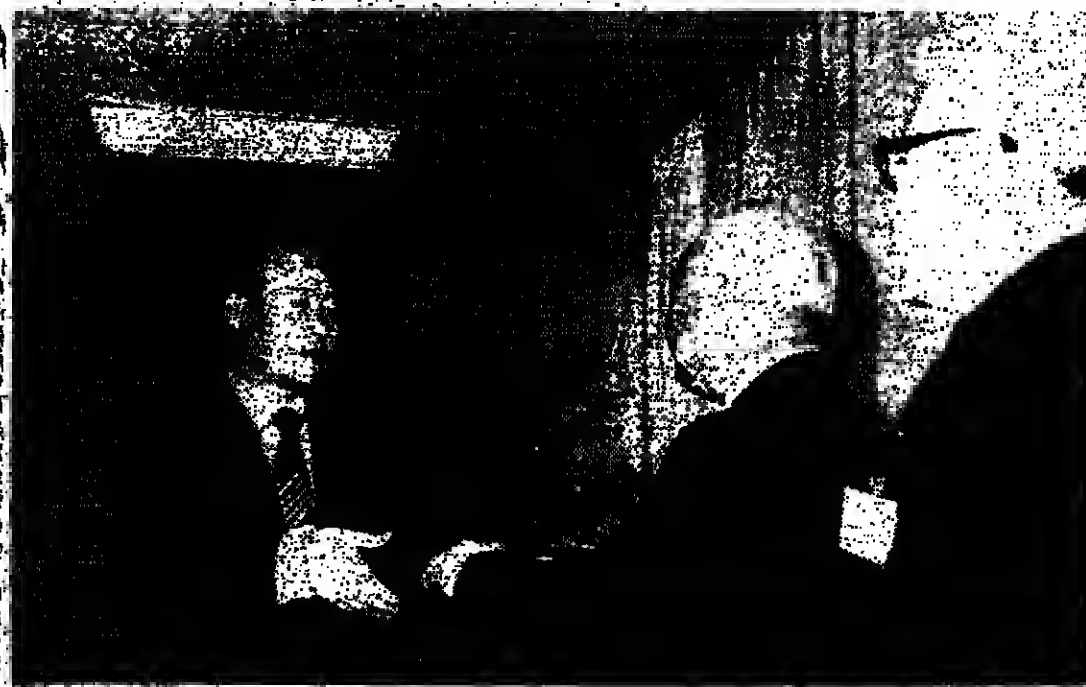
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President-elect Chun Doo Hwan receiving notification of his election from top officials in Seoul.

Gen. Chun Elected President of New Regime

Seoul Is Seen as Less Responsive to U.S.

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Aug. 27 (WP) — Gen. Chun Doo Hwan was elected president today, bringing to power a South Korean government less responsive to U.S. influence and pressure than any of its predecessors, in the view of observers here.

Foreign diplomats and Korean officials sympathetic to Gen. Chun observe that he has shunned all several attempts at U.S. pressure since he began his rise to power eight months ago and believe he will continue to do so.

They agree that the Carter administration has little leverage with the interim government in either of the two major issues over which the State Department has recently expressed concern. These are the trial and sentencing of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and the course of political change aimed toward cre-

ating a new constitution and holding elections.

The general, as expected, was elected president unanimously and without opposition this morning by the National Conference for Unification, an electoral body created by his predecessor, Park Chung Hee. Of the 2,525 votes cast, all were for Gen. Chun except one ruled invalid. He is expected to govern as an interim president until new elections are held sometime late this year or early in 1981, when he is considered likely to seek a regular term.

The United States has had broad influence in South Korea since the Korean War ended in 1953, based on its guarantee to support the country in the case of invasion and on economic assistance that largely supported South Korea in the days before economic progress made it more self-sufficient.

The United States still bases

nearly 40,000 troops in South Korea and is committed to using them against aggression from the North. In the past, the troop presence has been an unofficial source of leverage for the United States in dealing with the South Korean government. Park toned down political repression on occasion out of fear that it might trigger an anti-Korean mood in the United States and result in a troop withdrawal.

That unstated pressure has been considerably lessened by the Carter administration's decision not to follow through on his campaign promise of a troop withdrawal. That was underscored recently when President Carter told The Boston Globe that he now feels a pullout "might destabilize that whole region of Asia and have deleterious effects for us."

One government official who reflects Gen. Chun's view observed this week that it is now recognized that U.S. troops are here not merely representing American "nationalism" but because of American self-interest. The new leadership, he said bluntly, would resist U.S. attempts to use the military presence as a device for intervening in South Korean affairs.

"Using the troops to tell us what to do would not be a proper thing to do," he said. The government will handle domestic affairs, including the cases of anti-Chun dissidents, "in our own way," he said, adding, "you [Americans] should leave the troops here and not comment on our domestic ways."

Gen. Chun first showed his disdain for U.S. leadership when, during the coup inside the military last Dec. 12, he ordered Korean troops moved to support him in Seoul in defiance of rules governing the joint command of forces here.

U.S. officials recently have warned the government of its concern over the conduct and outcome of the trial of Kim Dae Jung, who was arrested and charged with plotting sedition in the May military crackdown. Gen. Chun's reply, if any, has not been made public although it is understood that there has been no assurance given that Mr. Kim will not receive the death penalty.

If the military tribunal orders the death penalty, Gen. Chun would be in a position to commute the sentence to life imprisonment, and there has been speculation that Mr. Kim's fate is a matter the government may try to use as leverage in dealing with the United States.

Many Cambodian Refugees Have Returned to Villages

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Aug. 27 (WP) — With almost no publicity, huge numbers of Cambodian refugees have returned home in the past year from camps on the Thai border and in Vietnam and Laos.

Some have made the journey voluntarily, attracted by reports of improving food supplies and security. Others have moved only with the prodding of soldiers.

"They number about 300,000," according to this Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, including 35,000 brought back, apparently forcibly, by Vietnamese troops who briefly occupied two refugee settlements on the Thai border in June.

Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, meanwhile, have visited Phnom Penh repeatedly this year to discuss assistance to civilians who have reached their native villages, said sources here.

This homecoming traffic has not, however, created optimism in Bangkok that the refugee problem will eventually fade away. Almost 200,000 Cambodians remain in camps well inside Thailand and Vietnam, most of them apparently determined to hold out for resettlement in third countries, particularly in the United States.

ly on suspicion of involvement with the Khmer Rouge.

The return from the border camps has proceeded independently of Thai government programs to send back volunteers among the 150,000 Cambodians living in UN-financed "holding centers" well inside Thailand.

Some 9,000 persons went back to Cambodia before the program ended in June. Most were Khmer Rouge loyalists. Re-entering Cambodia at points controlled by Pol Pot's guerrillas, many doubtless took up arms against the Vietnamese.

Refugee workers see little chance that the majority of the 150,000 people in the holding centers would ever return to Cambodia if given a free choice. Highly educated or with experience in government or business, many hope to reach the United States or Europe.

But with third countries having quotas for only a fraction of that number, officials in Bangkok fear Thailand will be saddled with camps full of refugees indefinitely unless they are forcibly sent home.

Last year, Vietnam faced a similar problem. In the years before the Khmer Rouge regime was overthrown, close to 150,000 Cambodians had crossed into Vietnam and taken shelter in temple compounds, provincial towns and special camps in the southern provinces.

Some were genuine refugees, fleeing Pol Pot's purges and social regimentation. But as many as half were villagers rounded up by Vietnamese Army units making limited forays into Cambodia before the all-out invasion of December, 1978.

Hanoi seems to have decided it needed a larger pool of Cambodians from which to recruit a civil service and army for Heng Samrin. Then, as Vietnamese forces routed the Khmer Rouge in province after province, the new Cambodian administrators followed close behind to begin their duties.

However, about 150,000 Cambodians remained behind in Vietnam. But between June and October last year, 115,000 of them returned to the border to settle in Svay Rieng or Prey Veng provinces, where most had come from originally.

Figure Questioned

For months refugee workers have been aware of a steady flow of Cambodians back into the interior. However, Phnom Penh's figure of 300,000, quoted in talks with aid officials, is questioned by some Western diplomats here. It may have been inflated to secure more UN aid, it is argued, or to create the impression of a vote of confidence for the diplomatically isolated government, installed by a Vietnamese invasion force 20 months ago.

By Phnom Penh's count, about 160,000 of the returnees came from the Thai border. This apparently refers to former residents of camps located in disputed territory north of the Thai town of Aranyaprathet and controlled by rightist Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

These unofficial settlements were founded last year as thousands of Cambodians brought whatever gold they had to the Thai border to trade for food and other goods. The population there probably peaked early this year at something under a quarter of a million.

But with gun battles between rival guerrillas erupting frequently inside the camps and with food conditions slowly improving in western Cambodia, many families seem to have made the decision to pack up and walk back down the jungle trails toward home.

In many villages, the Heng Samrin authorities created "reception committees" to screen out agents of the deposed Khmer Rouge government or the Khmer Rouge. However, most persons were reported to have passed the test with little problem.

Brief Incursion

In June, Vietnamese forces occupied two Khmer Rouge-controlled border camps as part of their brief incursion into Thailand. Officials in Phnom Penh have said that 35,000 persons were led away from the camps and concentrated south of the district town of Sisophon in western Cambodia.

A special screening group directed by Cabinet ministers cleared most of the persons within a few days to return to their home villages. However, about 100 men were still detained weeks later, appar-

Drive Renewed After Lull

Zia Hopes to Turn Pakistan Into a Model Islamic State

By Tyler Marshall

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (LAT) — After a year's lull, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has renewed his drive to turn Pakistan into the most fundamentalist Islamic society of the Moslem world.

If Gen. Zia gets his way, Pakistan's legal, political, economic and educational systems will be far more deeply rooted in the 1,400-year-old teachings of the Koran than even Iran or Saudi Arabia.

The latest step came late last week when a two-day convention here of Moslem religious scholars drew up a sweeping 15-point charter to speed implementation of an Islamic lifestyle. Gen. Zia personally presided over the convention.

The document included a clause calling for drastic overhaul of the educational curriculum, establishment of separate universities for women, formation of an Islamic committee to reform radio and television programming and acceleration of change in Pakistan's legal system — which is anchored in the common law of its former British rulers — to the law of Islam.

Government employees will be evaluated on their degree of conformity to Islamic ideals, and those with high religious and ethical values will be given senior posts.

Power to Scholars

But the most far-reaching development to come out of the convention was the new power given to Pakistan's community of religious scholars, known as the ulama. With Gen. Zia's firm approval, these scholars won representation in important provincial legislative bodies, and were given major responsibilities in the task of reshaping Pakistan's educational and judicial systems.

His desire to push Pakistan toward a model Islamic state is fueled in part by a deep belief in the strength of Islam. He also has been profoundly influenced by the wave of resurgent Islamic fundamentalism that has swept out of the Middle East in recent years.

After four constitutions, a civil war in which half the country was lost and the repeated failure of the British-style parliamentary democracy — Gen. Zia is Pakistan's third military ruler in his 33 years of independence — the nation's leaders are convinced that radical changes are necessary.

Gen. Zia took his first step early last year when he introduced Islamic courts, called shariat benches, as parallel institutions to the country's existing legal system. These courts enabled Pakistanis to challenge existing laws as non-Islamic.

Koranic Punishments

He also announced changes in primary textbook material, elimination of English-language instruction and introduction of severe Koranic punishments for Islam's most serious crimes. Thieves, for example, would lose their right hand. An adulteress would be stoned to death.

Soon afterward he became distracted by other matters. Backlash following the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former prime minister whom he deposed in a bloodless coup three years ago; preparation for and eventual cancellation of off-promised elections; and then the Soviet invasion of neighboring Afghanistan all took precedence. Now with a surprisingly buoyant economy and the Russians bogged down in Afghanistan, Gen. Zia has taken up his mission of leading his country along the Islamic path.

Some serious differences have arisen over which Islamic path to follow.

Like Christianity, Islam is not a monolith but a conglomeration of sects. Attempts to define in concrete terms the shape of age-old Islamic abstractions have heightened tensions.

Gen. Zia's arbitrary deduction of a 2.5-percent Islamic wealth tax from all fixed-deposit bank accounts in late June generated about \$90 million for redistribution to the nation's poor but enraged Pakistan's minority Shia Moslems. Shias, who make up an estimated 15 percent of Pakistan's 75 million people, believe that their wealth tax should be collected voluntarily, and only for distribution within their own communities.

Endless Concessions

A subsequent Shia gathering in Islamabad early last month resulted in protests that left six dead. Gen. Zia managed to defuse the tensions by promising to come up with special concessions. Some observers believe that he could be forced into an endless series of such concessions, which would eventually divide the country further.

"Many of the differences between groups are very minor, but religious leaders have historically been extremely rigid in protecting these differences," said Mohammed Afzal Cheema, who until last May headed Pakistan's Council of Islamic Ideology.

In addition to arguments over which Islamic path is the true one, major problems are expected when Gen. Zia tries to impose ancient Koranic tenets on 20th-century institutions.

For example, the concept of interest-free banking currently under study will dramatically alter the role of lending institutions and probably will discourage personal savings. On industrial loans, a bank will no longer offer money for interest but instead purchase an equity stake in the company. The bank's return will be directly linked to the company's performance.

Personal savings will also be tied to specific investments, with the return pegged to the success of the venture. In this role, banks operate as de facto stockbrokers.

There also is serious concern about the conflicts between the law of Islam and Pakistan's Western-style legal system. One recent case arose before an Islamic court challenged the country's 1973 constitution as opposed to Islam because it is based on universal suffrage. The Koran sets down strict limitations on voting rights.

Code Experts See U.S. Intrusion

Researchers Fear Government Unit Seeks Monopoly

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The National Science Foundation, in collaboration with the National Security Agency, has delayed funding for part of an academic research project in cryptography — a move that scientists fear is a step toward giving the secret intelligence agency control over advanced computer encoding research, whether military or civilian.

The intelligence agency said that it wanted to finance the particular research, and probably other such efforts, because of the national security implications of making and breaking codes. Many scientists viewed this latest development in the long simmering conflict between the agency and the scientific community as a potential infringement of academic freedom.

In more practical terms, scientists contended, the action raises the specter of military and intelligence intrusion in the increasingly sensitive matter of how to protect individual privacy and private business secrets, given the growing use of computers for storing, processing and transferring data.

If independent cryptographic research is not supported and its results disseminated, their argument goes, how can one be sure medical, tax, banking and other private information is encoded adequately to secure it from theft and unauthorized inspection.

Eventual Funding

The issue flared anew two weeks ago, when Leonard Adleman, a computer scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Southern California, learned that the National Science Foundation had passed his research proposal on to the National Security Agency, which then contacted him with a promise of eventual funding.

Mr. Adleman said in an interview yesterday that he was reluctant to work under the aegis of the security agency if it meant

that the results would be classified secrets and never made available to the public.

Another scientist whose research is being considered for security agency support, Ronald Rivest of MIT, said that he would feel "more comfortable" working with the science foundation and, besides, MIT had a policy against faculty members doing classified research on campus.

"If this means that two agencies, not one, will be supporting this kind of research and scientists will have a free choice of which funding to receive," Mr. Rivest said, "then I'm not greatly concerned. But if NSF is abandoning research in this area, then I'm greatly concerned."

Vice Adm. Bobby Inman, director of the security agency, said that he understood the "instinctive objections" of many scientists to work for an intelligence operation and that he was attempting to develop a dialogue out of which some acceptable arrangements can come.

C-5A Changes a Waste, Proxmire Says

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — The U.S. Air Force may waste half or more of the \$1.4 billion it plans to spend replacing the wings of its fleet of 81 trouble-ridden C-5A cargo transports, a congressional hearing has been told.

The Air Force and Lockheed could be exaggerating the seriousness of the wing problem to justify replacement rather than less costly repair, it was charged Monday by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

Under a recent contract, the Lockheed-Georgia subsidiary, which built the huge planes, will get \$1.16 billion of the total outlay. "This is the biggest cost in history to correct a mistake," just as the original \$2-billion cost overrun, discovered in 1968, was the largest in the history of defense procurement, Sen. Proxmire said.

As he described it, the mistake was Lockheed's 1965 decision to reduce each wing's weight by five tons. This helped Lockheed underbid rival Boeing for the job of supplying the Air Force with aircraft capable of carrying outsized loads.

Lockheed-Georgia President Robert Ormsby Jr. acknowledged before Sen. Proxmire's subcommittee on priorities and economy in government that the 10,000-pound weight reduction caused the problems that now are said to require replacement of the wings.

Under questioning, however, Mr. Ormsby denied emphatically that

Lockheed had known when it decided to reduce the weight of the wings that replacement would be necessary. The company's sole objective was to reduce wing weight to the absolute minimum within the design requirements, he testified.

Profitable Mistake

When Mr. Ormsby estimated that the company will make a profit of \$140 million on the contract, Sen. Proxmire remarked, "I think a lot of businessmen wish they could make mistakes" like Lockheed's.

The hearing's principal focus was on the assertion by the Air Force and Lockheed that a 30,000-hour wing life — the goal of the \$1.4 billion program — is needed.

The Air Force estimates the current wing life of the C-5A at an inadequate 7,000 hours. But this figure is sharply questioned by hitherto secret portions of a three-volume report that were declassified and released under a Freedom of Information Act request by the National Taxpayers Union.

The report was done for the Air Force by Rand Corp., and its contents were described at the hearing by one of the authors, Paul Paris, an expert on wing cracks at Washington University in St. Louis.

The report said the 30,000-hour goal needs to be re-examined, because if it is excessive the service life might easily be extended to 12,000 or 15,000 hours, providing the opportunity for service to the end of the century.

Mr. Paris said the report raises the possibility that the C-5As, under the operational restraints, could reach the year 2000 without any significant modification.

But if the Air Force had not imposed severe restrictions on the C-5A to prevent it from being flown in accordance with its design specifications, Mr. Paris said, it would have lasted fewer than 3,000 flight hours. For a major aircraft producer to miss the fatigue life of a wing by a factor of more than 10 is "absolutely incredible," he testified.

After getting the report, the Air Force, for reasons that Mr. Paris said seem self-evident, set up what it called a Structural Information Enhancement Program. He was the only member of the program's steering committee who was not a regular employee of the Air Force or Lockheed.

From the start, Mr. Paris testified, the tacit assumption was made that since the wing replacement was going to be done, other less-expensive options were not to be considered. "The fact, so clearly pointed out in the Rand study, that the 30,000-hour life had no rational basis and that invoking it precluded other options, was simply ignored," he said.

In a procedure that Mr. Paris termed dangerous and Sen. Proxmire said had the appearance of a conflict of interest, the investigators relied for data solely on Lockheed.

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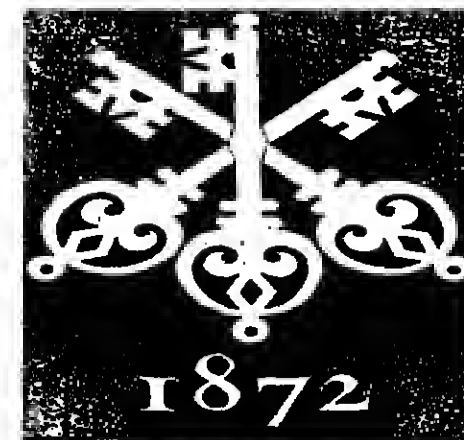
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Siberian Woodlands Becoming Stocked With Voluntary Exiles

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Young people who cannot find a place for themselves in Soviet society are causing trouble in the Siberian forests, the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya says. Known as "former intellectual persons," they have been blamed for forest fires, farm thefts and game poaching.

"Police officials concede they are posing quite a problem, and they can't figure out how to cope with it," the newspaper said. So many of the vagabonds are living in caves and earth pits along the banks of the Bolshaya Ona River that the area has become known as Bichigorsk, or Hippie town.

The newspaper's correspondent said he spoke with one of them, a trained geologist named Vladimir Obvinsev, who served a jail term for killing a friend in a drunken brawl. "He made his home in the forest, showing up in town three or four times a year to get drunk," the newspaper said.

Living on berries, nuts and fish, the former intellectuals sometimes run into travelers "who would willingly offer them meals and refreshment in exchange for tales of woe," the newspaper said.

It cited "hair-raising cases when they set the forests on fire, fought each other with knives and kept firearms without official license."

Indifference to the problem results in labor shortages, alcoholism and damage to the environment, the newspaper said. "We have to handle such cases very frequently," Judge T. Kuznetsova was quoted as having said. "Last year alone we brought 20 criminal charges of vagrancy and parasitism."

As is frequently the case in Soviet reporting on social problems, there was no estimate of the number of dropouts nationwide.

Storm Lashes Shanghai

PEKING, Aug. 27 (UPI) — A severe storm lashed Shanghai causing casualties and serious damage to crops and property, official reports said today. At least two persons were killed and nine seriously injured in the storm on Monday, the reports said.

Moscow Expert Says U.S. Is Mistaken on Soviet War Strategy

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW (NYT) — A Soviet military expert has strongly denied the contention of some Western strategists that the Soviet Union contemplates fighting and winning a war using nuclear weapons on a limited basis.

In a rare interview, Lt. Gen. Mikhail Milstein, director of the political-military section of the Institute of the United States and Canada, rejected such a view of current Soviet military thinking. He emphasized that he was expressing only his personal opinion, not the official point of view.

He said that if the reported new American nuclear targeting policy is meant to be a response to that interpretation of Soviet doctrine, then the interpretation is wrong. The latest American nuclear policy moves the emphasis from the bombing of Soviet cities to destruction of military targets.

Gen. Milstein, who is retired from the Soviet Army, in which he served for 40 years, is a respected authority on Soviet military history and practice. He formerly headed the Department of Military Science at the Academy of the Soviet General Staff. The institute where he now works is a prestigious research component of the Soviet academic establishment.

Excerpts from the interview:

Q. General, does the Soviet military embrace a military doctrine that envisages fighting and winning a limited nuclear war?

A. The answer to your question should not be sought in rhetoric but in the actual state of the Soviet armed forces and in the statements of the political leadership of the country. If you turn to those statements, including key declarations by comrade Brezhnev in 1977 and 1978, you will see that they emphasize that our doctrine is defensive in character, that our doctrine does not envisage attack against another country or initiative in the use of nuclear weapons.

Q. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has said that the American strategy was a response to growing evidence that the Soviet Union has adopted or is considering a nuclear war-fighting and war-winning doctrine.

'Dubious Nature'

A. This statement, you must understand, is of a dubious nature, since it leads off with the issue of whether war can be fought and won and proceeds to the proposition that we in the Soviet

Union think it can be. In reality, our doctrine is that we will never use nuclear weapons unless an aggressor uses them first.

We believe that nuclear war will bring no advantage to anyone and may even lead to the end of civilization. And the end of civilization can hardly be called victory.

Our doctrine regards nuclear weapons as something that must never be used. They are not an instrument for waging war in any rational sense. They are not weapons with which one can achieve foreign policy goals. But, of course, if we are forced to use them, in reply to their first use by an aggressor, we shall use them, with all their consequences, for the punishment of the aggressor.

Q. Would it be correct, then, to say this: that in your view it is not true that the Soviet military is geared to a doctrine of fighting and winning a limited nuclear war?

A. Yes, it would be correct to say that.

In a Different Light

Q. As you know, some Western experts cite the book "Military Strategy," by the late Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, who served as chief of staff in the 1950s, as the charter of a Soviet nuclear war-winning doctrine.

A. Well, when you speak of Marshal Sokolovsky's book you must remember when it was written — in the 1950s, at the dawn of nuclear weaponry, when many problems were seen in a different light. To arrive at a correct evaluation of our doctrine today you must not rely on Sokolovsky's book but on those quite unambiguous Soviet documents and statements that have appeared in more recent years.

Q. Does that mean that Sokolovsky's book is obsolete and should no longer be regarded as fundamental?

A. I can only give you my opinion. I cannot say that Sokolovsky's book is obsolete in general. But some points in the book have certainly grown obsolete. Since then we have had important clarifying statements by the present chief of the general staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, by the present defense minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, to say nothing of the statements of comrade Brezhnev.

We have had articles on Soviet military doctrine that explain our point of view in great detail. Yet these contemporary expressions of the Soviet viewpoint never seem to be quoted by your military writers — only Sokolovsky's book



Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, left, proposed war-winning strategy for Soviet Union in 1950s. His views — partly obsolete — have been 'clarified' by his successor, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, right. A Soviet official says nuclear weapons must never be used.

or other books that are certainly obsolete. The true views of the Soviet political leadership are distorted.

We, on the other hand, see contemporary statements by American experts that are extremely disturbing. Here, for instance, from an article entitled "Nuclear Strategy: Victory Is Possible," by Colin Gray, a leading research fellow of the Hudson Institute in the United States: "If American nuclear power is in support United States foreign policy objectives, the United States must possess the ability to wage nuclear war rationally."

Q. Do you think that kind of ability is achievable?

A. When it is added that "the United States should plan to defeat the Soviet Union and to do so at a cost that would not prohibit the United States' recovery," I would say that no, it is impossible.

If anyone thinks the United States can inflict irreparable losses on the Soviet Union and avoid such irreparable losses itself, he is under the deepest illusion.

Pinpoint Strikes

Q. Do you consider it possible for the United States to deliver pinpoint strikes at Soviet military targets with only limited effect on the civilian population?

A. Absolute fantasy. There will be plenty of what those exponents of limited nuclear war call collateral casualties. The missile silos, the airfields, the naval bases are not located in space. There are people around.

Q. Then is it unrealistic to expect the Soviet

Union to retaliate only with pinpoint strikes at American military targets?

A. There are as yet no rules of behavior in a nuclear war.

Q. How do you evaluate the shift in American nuclear targeting policy?

A. Judging by what has been written and proclaimed in America, the United States has moved away from the concept of mutual assured destruction, the concept that both societies are capable of destroying each other and that nuclear war is therefore excluded as a rational option. This was the foundation for containing the danger of nuclear war since the 1960s. But in recent years some people in the United States came to believe that, as Henry Kissinger put it, the concept was one that turned nuclear weapons into political deadwood — they could not be used as a threat for achieving foreign policy goals.

Then along came technical innovations increasing the accuracy of American strategic offensive means, and this stimulated the reappraisal that had been going on in the depths of the Pentagon and the National Security Council.

Some people in the United States began to hope that by improving the accuracy of its strategic systems and building new missiles like the MX and Trident-2, the United States could somehow upset the present balance of forces in its favor, breaking the existing parity with the Soviet Union and finally achieving real superiority in strategic offensive forces.

Of course, this is an illusion; the Soviet Union will never permit parity to be upset. But nevertheless this encouraged thoughts that the new Minuteman warheads, the Trident submarine system, the projected MX missiles, and so on, could be used as instruments of threat short of mutual assured destruction, for foreign policy ends.

What is new now, it seems to me, is that the possibility of waging nuclear war has been accepted on the very highest levels of the American government. The acceptability of nuclear war. And the possibility of victory in such a war.

Erosion of a Concept

I recently read a book by Daniel Graham, the former head of the Pentagon's intelligence service, entitled "Shall America Be Defended?" in which he says that the collateral casualties of such a war would be no greater than those of World War II. And this is proclaimed by no dilettante, but by someone whose opinions we must take seriously.

This is what appears to me to be the main danger of the concept that nuclear weapons simply cannot be used.

And all this is presented, as on previous levels of decision-making in weapons policy, as a reply to the so-called Soviet threat. The abandonment of the old war-preventing concept is defended by allegations that Soviet military doctrine proclaims the acceptability of nuclear war, calls for efforts to achieve victory in such a war, prepares for delivery of the first strike.

All this is simply not true.

'A Place in the Sun For Shady People'

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON (NYT) — New facts regarding World War II espionage activities in neutral Portugal's polyglot capital have been revealed in recent research by Prof. Douglas Wheeler, an American historian.

Prof. Wheeler has just completed a sabbatical among Portuguese archives and governmental records for his forthcoming book, "When Friends Were Few." Lisbon from 1939 to 1945 was, as the famous double agent Dusko Popov ("Ivan") to the Germans and "Tricycle" to the British) put it, "a maelstrom of special interests, a spyland extraordinaire where almost anything could be got for money — and usually was."

The hotels and boarding houses of the beautiful City on Seven Hills were crowded with European refugees of all descriptions, some wealthy, others desperately poor, while around them men and women representing all sides in the war brushed shoulders. One wit noted that Lisbon was "a place in the sun for shady people."

Although Portugal was officially neutral and although her forces never entered combat, the form of neutrality was a most imaginative one. Prof. Wheeler said, "Indeed, Portuguese 'collaborative neutrality' was at times a form of crypto-belligerency without bullets."

The "shop-window" policy of Portugal's dictator, Antonio Salazar, was to maintain a strict neutrality. But even Hitler's legation in Lisbon knew that this "neutrality" would not on most major issues disturb the Anglo-Portuguese alliance.

As a result, the Portuguese government and people alike secretly aided the Allies in many wartime spheres: evacuating servicemen shot down over, or stranded in, Portugal; in economic warfare involving supplies of food and vital wolfram ore; in the Battle of the Atlantic (in Portuguese ports), and in unmasking networks of German agents and their spies and saboteurs.

"The mass of Portuguese people was pro-Allies and this was demonstrated in a thousand ways during six years of war," says Prof. Wheeler. "People signified their views by wearing lapel pins with American or British flags. Singing 'Le Marseillaise' at a given point in the popular film 'Casablanca,' and using the V-for-victory sign with two fingers."

Also strongly pro-Allies were the members of the important maritime police in Lisbon's busy harbor who cooperated in British programs to protect Allied shipping against espionage and sabotage.

MI-6 vs. Abwehr

Prof. Wheeler's research in the archives of Portugal's Foreign Ministry provides details on how Britain's MI-6 and the German intelligence organization, the Abwehr, operated against each other.

The main Abwehr agent in Lisbon was, according to Prof. Wheeler, a businessman named Kunio Weltzien, a Krupp armaments representative who had married into a German family of wine merchants in Oporto.

"Weltzien's mission was to spy on Allied ships, using a rough crew of mercenary sailors, some Portuguese, some Spanish, and to demoralize with propaganda and infect [with venereal disease] Allied sailors on shore leave and in the brothels of Lisbon."

"With the information he obtained through these methods, Weltzien would radio German U-boats lurking off the Portuguese coast and Allied ships would run the danger of being torpedoed and sunk just after leaving Lisbon harbor."

Prof. Wheeler claims that the method by which British intelligence wrecked the Germans' harbor organization was "a classic case of secret and unscrupulous ingenuity." The MI-6 spies had to wipe out Weltzien's outfit without informing the Portuguese police directly and also without causing an incident that would draw attention to their operations.

The British discovered that half of the German spy network was fictitious, that his Abwehr bosses were paying him for 30 agents who did not exist.

"Unable to arrest or liquidate the real spies without the Portuguese authorities becoming suspicious, the British used a typically roundabout means of solving the problem. MI-6 hired their own wharf rats and paid them well to straggle a selected number of men in the German network, pour encourager les autres. This did the trick. All but two of the German organization caved in and cooperated by becoming double agents for the British. Their 'information' was controlled, and this in effect ended the German project."

The two German spies who declined to work for the Allies were "deep-sixed" to the bottom of a bay near Lisbon.

The professor's research shows that British intelligence was as far as setting up its own waterfront brothels in a bid to provide Allied sailors with more hygienic company and thus foil German designs. Things, however, were almost spoiled by a humorist who one night hung a sign outside one of the "safe houses" that read: "By Appointment to His Majesty's Services."

So successful was the MI-6 network that it was responsible for the detection of a young British seaman who turned traitor and sold to the Germans (for a pitifully small sum) details of the ships and routes of the British-to-Lisbon convoys — in one of which he served.

Hanged in Britain

Alexander Croall Scott-Ford, 21, son of a British naval hero, gave his deadly maritime information to an agent (who used a hidden tape-recorder) in a Lisbon brothel. Arrested covertly and shipped back to Britain, Mr. Scott-Ford was found guilty of treason and hanged on Nov. 2, 1942.

Portugal's leasing of naval and air facilities in the Azores to the Allies, beginning in October of 1943, was, says Prof. Wheeler, the single most important Portuguese contribution to the combat aspect of World War II, and a vital part of the victory against the U-boats. In return for allowing the use of the strategic islands, Portugal received modern armaments.

"The Azores operation, requiring months of secret planning and preparation, was the most successful case of sustained Allied-Portuguese cooperation in the war," says Prof. Wheeler.

Salazar feared German reprisals, and in secret clauses of the Azores agreement Portugal insisted on a British undertaking of an attack on that country if Portugal was invaded by fascist Spain, her neighbor.

"The Portuguese government organized a kind of mini-national mobilization in September and October of 1943. There were blackout exercises, air raid practices, troop parades and the taping of many windows in Lisbon. For the first time, the capital was virtually on a war footing, and some of the more faint-hearted Cabinet ministers melted away for some time into the countryside," Prof. Wheeler says.

Advance Warning

Although the secrecy surrounding the Azores agreement was considerable, Prof. Wheeler says, it is now clear that details were known to the Abwehr "weeks before it was put into operation" — through a German agent who had infiltrated the Portuguese Foreign Affairs Ministry.

This "mole" was able to tell the German minister and his economic adviser the date of the Allied landings in the Azores several days before they happened.

But the two diplomats, involved in a cover-up and plots against Hitler, did not inform the Führer and his staff.

As a result, "Operation Azores" was a success and a significant reason for the overthrow of Nazism. And it became an important factor in Portugal's subsequent membership in NATO.



A Soviet rocket on parade: "Not an instrument for waging war in any rational sense," according to a Russian military expert.

Poland Struggles With Its Crisis as 'Faithful Friends' Peer Over Its Shoulder

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS (NYT) — "With what country does the Soviet Union have frontiers?" a man on a Warsaw street asks another.

"With any country it wants," the other answers, and adds: "But there's the rub: it doesn't want any foreign country on its frontiers."

And there seems to be no foreign country directly west of the Soviet Union, as three times in the past eight weeks the leaders of Poland appealed directly to their citizens.

The first time was on July 17, when the Politburo of the Polish Communist Party appealed

country — has come to Poland within a few days of the 12th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia — in which Poland took part — and right in the middle of the Afghan intervention, which Poland officially supports.

Yet Poland, where there have been more confrontations between the population and the regime than in any other East-bloc nation, never really has been threatened by a Soviet intervention. The crises of 1956, 1970 and 1976 were all solved through "Polish means."

Once, however, on Oct. 19, 1956, Soviet tanks began rolling toward Warsaw. Just before that, Nikita Khrushchev and Marshal Ivan Konev, who crushed the 1953 rebellion in East Berlin, arrived in Warsaw determined to stop Wladislaw Gomulka, then considered to be a dangerous nationalist, from coming to power.

A day later, however, the tanks turned back to their bases and Khrushchev left the Polish capital justly convinced that before being a nationalist, Mr. Gomulka was above all a Communist.

What Mr. Gieriek and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev discussed during their Crimean encounter on July 31 has not been made public. For the Russians, Poland is not just another nation. Their common history is filled with violence, hatred, scorn, fear and suspicion. The current period is one of Russian injustice toward the Poles.

The Russians — those of the czars and those of the Soviets — had a hand in the four partitions of Poland, which twice in two centuries resulted in wiping that state off the map. The Poles remember the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939, Stalin's dictum about Poland — "the bastard of the Versailles treaty" — and the murder on the Kremlin's orders of 15,000 Polish officers in the forest of Katyn.

Poland has 10 centuries of Western and Christian civilization behind it and the election of a Polish pope is only the most spectacular acknowledgment of the nation's role in Western civilization.

This means that the grafting of Soviet Communism in Poland is more thoroughly rejected than anywhere else and that the forced insertion of Poland into the Soviet zone of influence is more painful for Poland than for other nations in Eastern Europe.

Thus the Kremlin knows that Poland would not have the reaction of a Czechoslovakia and that any attempt at military intervention could well lead to blood. And the Kremlin would do

anything possible to avoid risking the option of a war in Poland. One of the more obvious reasons — that Moscow would not want to create a second front far from that in Afghanistan, which is already costing dearly.

Furthermore, war in Poland would mean the cancellation of the Madrid conference this fall to review the Helsinki accords — and the end of any illusion of détente.

The second cancellation of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's scheduled meeting with East German party boss Erich Honecker is also highly significant: The first time the

... Moscow has allowed the Polish regime to set up a public guillotine so that [heads] may roll for all to see.

meeting was called off was last December, because of Kabul; the second time it was because of Gdansk.

Finally, a Soviet military move in Europe at this time would probably mean the election of Ronald Reagan in the United States and Franz-Josef Strauss in West Germany — neither of which the Soviet Union would consider to its advantage.

Notwithstanding these reasons, Soviet intervention in Poland would become inevitable and plausible only if two related events took place: If the Communist Party loses its monopoly of power and if any move is made to pull out of the Warsaw Pact.

However, even if nothing in the workers' demands nor in Mr. Gieriek's concessions indicates any dangers of the sort, the Kremlin is today more worried than relieved, in order to protect calm and stability in this vital geopolitical area. Moscow has been forced to allow its Polish comrades to go further than any other Eastern European country.

To save a regime which has lost all authority and Mr. Gieriek — who has been totally discredited, but who is still necessary to the Kremlin — Moscow has allowed the Polish regime to set up a public guillotine so that the heads of the party leaders may roll for all to see; it also has permitted the Polish party seemingly to give in to the strikers' demands. The strike movement in Poland was very much a plebiscite, similar to last year's enthusiastic welcome for the pope.

Moscow also allowed Mr. Gieriek to make a number of promises about freedom of unions. These promises are unique in Eastern Europe and amount to a very real threat in the Soviet empire.

But above all, the Kremlin feels that all of this merely postpones the inevitable climax, that this is only the beginning of an escalation and that anything can happen between an ever-demanding body of workers and a regime in retreat.

Poland remains a country where compromise is possible, where 80 percent of the farms are in private hands, where the intellectuals are proud of their independence and where the church is a superpower.

Much now depends on the intelligence of Polish leaders. And now is the time for them to ask Soviet aid — economic, not military.

And for once, the interests of the West are the same as those of the East. The strikers in Gdansk clearly asked the authorities what they had done with the \$20 billion of credit that they owed Western bankers.

A number of Western leaders eager to avoid being forced to capitulate as they did in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and thus show their real impotence have already informed Mr. Gieriek that they would be ready to help him find an answer to that very question.

For a number of persons, the events of Poland are frighteningly like those of Czechoslovakia. And some in the West wonder publicly about the usefulness of Western aid to the Warsaw regime, because, "in any case, the result is bound to be the same."

It is true that the wave of strikes in Poland has much to recall the springtime of Prague. And what the workers are demanding in Poland is little more than an up-to-date version of the list of demands presented by the workers elated by the hope of the Prague spring of 1968.

And, in addition, all the elements are there to write a scenario whose only possible climax would be military intervention. As in 1968, for

example, the Soviet press — and that of the satellite countries — began on the same day, with the same tone, and the same seven-week delay, to report on "Polish difficulties." As in 1968, the Russians have jammed the broadcasts of the BBC, the Voice of America, and the Deutsche Welle.

And unusually large war games, known under the code name of Brotherhood of Arms, will take place in September in East Germany, along the Polish frontier. It will be the biggest Warsaw Pact exercise in 10 years. Twelve years ago, similar war games of the Warsaw Pact nations were held in Poland.

... The Polish epic has shown that strikes are the absolute weapon of workers.

held in Czechoslovakia, just before the invasion.

The leaders of other Communist states must now be having a devilish time of trying to see things straight. Each one of them — beset by serious economic crises — is hard at work trying to prevent his own proletariat from being contaminated by "the impregnability of the Polish workers."

Poland is not very popular among the East-bloc nations. The Czechs would probably love to give the Poles a taste of what they got in 1968; the East Germans are always ready to head eastward — faithful to their tradition — and the Red Army would have few scruples to contend with if it got the order to offer fraternal assistance.

But speculation stops here. If the international situation is not the same as in 1968, where now the Russians have no obvious reason for annihilating dissent, which has just barely survived the invasion of Afghanistan, the 1980 domestic situation can in no way be compared to that of 1968.

The springtime of Prague is not the summer of Gdansk, and Alexander Dubcek is not Mr. Gieriek. The Russians invaded Czechoslovakia because the Communist Party had practically lost control of the situation and this is not the case in Poland.

The Polish Communist Party, which has offered a number of scapegoats to the public wrath and is trying to save a regime which has lost all of its legitimacy — assuming that it ever had any — nevertheless has full control of every lever of power and, cliché or romantic nostalgia notwithstanding, both sides in the Polish dispute are continuing to show signs of responsibility.

Another major difference is that Mr. Dubcek became a spokesman for the Czech citizens and it was he who made their demands known and turned their requests into law. At the same time, the Czechoslovakian Communist Party tried to identify itself with the masses.

The situation in Poland today is exactly the opposite. Mr. Gieriek has publicly rejected those demands of the workers that he labeled political. He has opposed every request containing even the slightest hint of robbing the monopoly of power held by the Communist Party.

And, it is further worth noting for the Kremlin that three days after Mr. Babushin made a similar solemn statement, Mr. Gieriek declared — and up to now has shown — that he is convinced that the Polish Communist Party has the necessary means to prove "to our friends who are worried about our difficulties" that "we are able to solve our problems with our own means."

It is still not clear whether Mr. Gieriek's sacrifice of a number of his closest friends and the concessions he announced were due to the fear of the events of 1968 repeated in Poland.

Whatever the answer, the invasion of Czechoslovakia has not been forgotten. The memory of that act is there if only to recall that the illusion of the Prague spring succumbed to the weight of real socialism, that is, the totalitarian kind, the only kind that has succeeded.

Whether the Red Army moves from stage or maintains its watchful role backstage, the Polish epic has shown that strikes and only strikes are the absolute weapon of workers. The silence of the Soviet press on Polish concessions concerning unions is significant and menacing.

The Russians are right, from their point of view: Socialism, if it is real, does not have a human face. If there is a human face, it is not Socialism.

دولت اسلامی

The London Stage

William Saroyan

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

'Writer's Cramp' Carries A Good Joke Too Far

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Aug. 27 (UPT) — John Byrne's "Writer's Cramp," a campy little parody of Scottish literary life and morals, has at last arrived at Hampstead from the fringe of the 1977 Edinburgh Festival.

It takes us straight back to those dear departed 1960s satire shows in which Alan Bennett or at the very least Eleanor Bron and John Fortune would do jokes about mythical writers. The one we are asked to consider here is Francis Seneca McDade, a poet and painter of truly stunning ineptitude whose major talent appears to be the writing of begging letters from under his bedclothes.

Through the words of a wonderful, narrator (John Bett), lecturing from the McDade memorial book to a group of lady literature enthusiasts, we are given the life and times of Scotland's unsung hero, himself then brought to life in a money-grubbing, art-forging, one-act play performed by Bill Patterson, He and Bett, together with Alex Norton, make up, at Hampstead, as at Edinburgh three years ago, the entire cast of Byrne's campy parody, in a production by Robin Effers.

Through a series of revue-sketch scenes they act out McDade's biographical catalogue of petty defeats from birth to prison to death. As an undergraduate joke it is very good indeed, as a half-hour tele-skit, it would be hilarious; as a whole play, it is a little too hard to recreate the original flavor of the joke.

Certainly the dialogue is only intermittently helpful or hilarious. On the other hand, I still like the idea of McDade writing a play called "Socks and Trousers," which he very much hopes they will put on in Edinburgh, and there are other good moments, in an evening that would be twice as funny at half the length.

Byrne has written a couple of very much better plays since "Writer's Cramp," and it is debatable how much of a service Hampstead in doing him in reviving this first play in an atmosphere rather colder than the drink-in-hand student

Tension and Writing And Obits in Variety

PARIS (HT) — In writing, art is said to come out of tension, and there seems to be a very real probability that that is so, or at the very least that some kinds of art must come out of tension — but whose tension? Well, of course to begin with it has to be the tension of the maker of the art, the writer, and then it has to be inside the art itself, between the characters in a story or a play, or possibly even between the ideas of the story (and let ideas signify all of the things that people believe they live by: religion, culture, tradition, and so on).

When he wrote his plays it is not possible to believe William Shakespeare did so in serenity, without having his very soul in his body shaken up, and if that is accepted by us we have no trouble believing that his own tension heightened the tension in "Hamlet," for instance — but God help us find that it is really a failure of mind and soul to be forever referring to Shakespeare and to "Hamlet," and I ought to be off.

Still, still, there is this matter of struggle, and there is its connection to that which is the everlasting source of art: yourself, life in yourself, the world, time, weight, vast weight gathered together in the world and in the human race and especially in yourself, and your struggle with this weight, which is part also of an accumulation of system and procedure and demand, incessant constant demand to go on, to breathe, to live, which is in the minutest units of the billions which constitute the preposterous whole, yourself, with your eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, ears, and the system working, and moving you on and on by unknown and unknowable odds.

All right, it starts and it stops, and when it stops if you have had some connection with the world in which William Shakespeare was a kind of star, your name is listed in the annual year-end issue of Variety, which is actually given the date of the first Wednesday in the new year: and there you are. Dead. And famous. And clearly a damned fool. (For dying, of course, for not finding a way to go on fighting, for losing the fight, for giving up the body and spirit's use of muscle in tension and opposition.) Or you are an object of pity — you died too soon, you died in a stupid accident, you were shot in the head by a jealous husband, or a jealous wife, or a jealous son, or a jealous daughter, or a jealous stranger, or a jealous Avon Lady in a fit of disbelief about falling so low as to peddling cosmetics to dismal people not in show business, or in a terrible displeasure that her singing of the *You, you* hymn is restricted to front doors and out part of grand opera.

Or if you are not an object of pity, you are something worse that courtesy almost compels a writer not to mention — indifference: You are an object of indifference. You have died, your name is in Variety's list, and nobody gives a shit. All your tension, all your muscle in putting over the campaigns you put over have been apparently in vain.

All right again, nobody needs to argue about it: Art comes out of tension, or most art does, so the next question is this: Since art comes out of nature, does nature also come out of tension? Is the universe, in short, a product of tension? Yes, and explosive tension, at that, as we have heard so many times in many beautiful explanations by so many beautiful experts with patient beautiful smiles, that because we don't know, we just don't seem to be able to decide how the universe started, and why it is big beyond even the idea of size — it is beyond size, it is past measure, it is everything everywhere everlasting and who are you to say so or not to say so?

Well, it has been my experience from the very beginning of writing, and I mean from the first days of putting words slowly and carefully on lined paper at school, that there is tension in writing nothing more than my name, my place, and the date, and the name of my paper — "The Rich and the Poor," for instance. And then when I went into the thing with everything I had, the tension increased so much that it seemed to efface time, place, and person, myself, and the thing to be made, by writing, became pretty much the only thing, the thing lost inside the unknown of the beginning of things, of systems, the universe and its track, so to put it, its circling and circling, or its moving in a straight line forever everywhere, and straight into you, and after your flash of being, straight out of you, leaving you a name in Variety.

Reader, sometimes long before I was 20 years old, after I had worked for as little as three hours on a work of art in the form of writing, as little as one hour, as little as half an hour, obliterating self, time, and place, and I came to, came out of it, what do you think I saw in my own face as I stood and puffed and glanced in the bathroom mirror? I saw somebody else, myself but somebody else, not myself alone, as it had been when I hadn't concentrated on the production of art with so much intensity: It was all of my own people, all unknown to me, it was the human race itself, it was all of the animals especially, each with its own face, serene and unknown, as if like any own face at that moment, and I would be less than candid (as the crooks of politics are forever saying) if I did not say that what I saw was handsome, impersonal, totally without vulnerability, without vanity, without ego, and with the same handsomeness that is in the animals, fish, birds, insects, trees, vines, plants, leaves, flowers, fruit, and the same that is in grass, in blades of grass of all kinds, all the handsome green and green of grass.

Strikers Threaten TV Award Boycott

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 27 (UPI) — More than 60 performers have said they will boycott next month's television Emmy Awards ceremony if the six-week actors' strike is not resolved. Representatives of actors, unions, and producers have been meeting daily for a week in an effort to resolve the strike.

Mike Farrell, co-star of the Emmy-nominated "M.A.S.H." series, said yesterday that 17 more actors had joined 46 performers who said they would not attend the awards ceremony Sept. 7.

Farrell said the list includes 40 of the 53 actors nominated for Emmys, and 30 of the 57 performers asked to present the awards.

Theater in Paris

Raising the Curtain on 1980-81 Season's Offerings

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 27 (HT) — The curtain is about to rise on the 1980-81 theater season and playhouses are preparing to reopen their doors.

This year the Comedie-Francaise is celebrating its bicentennial, and its history is being recounted in a series of spectacles. The last century will be related in "Simul et Singulis," which Jacques Desroches has arranged, due in October.

Moliere, the national theater's patron saint, will be honored with new productions of "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" (in Jean-Laurent Cocher's mise-en-scene), "Les Plaisirs de l'île enchantée" (mise-en-scene by Maurice Bejart) and a return of Jean-Paul Rousillon's peculiar version of "Tartuffe," in which the creepy, destructive intruder is dispatched by the king's guards while trying to escape justice.

There are to be new stagings of Marivaux's "L'Épreuve" and "La Double inconstance"; Musset's "Les Caprices de Marianne"; and Goldoni's "La Locandiera," and Antoine Vitez will reactivate Claude's "Partage de midi." Chekhov's "La Mouette" and Giraudoux's "La Folle de Chaillot" are being retained in the repertory and an important event will be a revival of Coimelle's rarely seen "Sertorius," directed by Jean-Pierre Miquel. In this, Jose-Maria Flotats, wrote the best actor of the year for the critics for his portrayal of the crippled, hospitalized sculptor in "Drole de vie," will make his debut on the hallowed boards.

The Odeon, under the managerial wing of the Comedie-Francaise, opens its season with revivals of Ionesco's "Le Roi se meurt" and Beckett's "En attendant Godot" and is to play host to many companies from abroad. Among these are the Schaubühne am Halleschen Ufer of Berlin with "Gross und Klein," the People's Theater of Peking with "La Maison de the," the Royal Stockholm Theater with "Twelfth Night," the National Theater of Greece with "Prometheus enchained" and "Les Phéniciennes," and the Old Vic of London with "Macbeth." In addition there will be performances of the Theatre National Populaire in "Don Juan" and "Athalie," the Theatre de la Salamandre in "Britannicus," the Jeanne Theatre National in "Camus," "Caligula" and the Comedie-Francaise company in Jean Anouilh's "A Memphis il y a un homme d'une force prodigieuse."

On the program of the Festival d'Automne are Les Bretons "A Prelude to Death in Venice" (at the American Center, Oct. 6-11); Kafka's "Une Visite" (Theatre de la Tempete/Cartoucherie, Oct. 3-Nov. 8); Peter Stein's staging of Aeschylus' "Oresteia" (Maison de la Culture de la Seine St. Denis, Oct. 28-Nov. 4) and "La petite chemise de nuit" (Pompidou Center, Nov. 19-30).

The Centre Dramatique National of Nanterre, due to insufficient funds, has a limited schedule. Its only two creations: Boho Strauss' "La Trilogie de Revoir," directed by Claude Regy, and Xavier-Agnan Pommeroy's "S.S. Le Moule." The touring companies of Vitez' production of Racine's "Berenice" and Edward Albee's "Zoo Story" will play guest engagements at the center's Nanterre site.

Robert Hossein, who has won great popularity with his mammoth productions — "Potemkin," "Notre Dame de Paris" and last year's French Revolution spectacle, "Danton et Robespierre" — is bringing a new one of similar size to the Palais des Sports on Sept. 18, a dramatization of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

A generous supply of new plays is promised. Rene Obadia's "Les Bons Bourgeois" inaugurates the season at the Theatre Arta-Herbert. Jacqueline Maillan, a favorite comedienne, returns to the Theatre Antoine in "La Potiche," the latest comedy by Pierre Buriel and Jean-Pierre Gredy. Actress-author Loleh Bellon will have a new play, "Le Coeur sur la main" at the Studio des Champs-Elysees, where her "Dames de jardi" had a long run. Jean-Claude Brialy is the star of Pascal Jardin's first play, "Madame est sortie," in rehearsal at the moment at the Comedie des Champs-Elysees. Robert Lamoureux has concocted another vehicle for himself, "Ce diable d'homme," due at the Bouffes-Parisiens. Jeanne Moreau and Jacques Dufray are to be in Francoise Dorin's new play, "L'Intox," at the Varietes. Cartoonist Gerard Lauzier, who has had success with his sketches in the cafe theaters, turns playwright with "Garcon d'appartement," which Daniel Auteuil will act in and direct at the Salle Gabrielle de la Marigny, and Simone Valere and Jean Desailly will co-star in "La Memoire Courte" by Yves Jamiaque at the Madeleine.

Greek dramatist Adonis Doriades has written a play about the National Assembly mem-

Table with multiple columns showing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Aug. 27. Includes various stock symbols and prices.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

Japan Urged by U.S. To Limit Car Exports

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ)—The United States today issued a new warning to Japan over the threat posed by its booming car exports as monthly motor vehicle production—aided by active exports—reached a record of more than one million units.

U.S. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, at a press conference here, warned car manufacturers against any action that would further fan the flames of trade protectionism in the United States and urged them not to take advantage of the recession hitting the U.S. industry by increasing exports.

However, Japan today reiterated its stand against imposing export controls. Rokusuke Tanaka, Minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said the government has no plans to ease controls on automobile exports to ease strained trade relations with the United States.

He also predicted at a news conference that the next area of trade friction would be with the U.S. electronics and integrated circuit industry.

"High technology will be the main arena of trade competition in the 1980s," he said, adding that his ministry would take a positive stance in providing financial assistance for research and development in the field.

"Japan supports a policy of free and open markets," he said, adding that it would continue to oppose protectionist moves against other Japanese exports.

"Our trade with the United States is immense and multifaceted," he said. "It would be strange if there were not frequent areas of trade friction."

However, he did caution that "if Japanese industry is to survive, it should avoid flooding exports into any one place." He also acknowledged that MITI officials and automakers were talking about "self-restraint" over exports as opposed to compulsory controls.

In the past few months the Foreign Trade Ministry has asked Toyota, Nissan and other automakers to exercise "self-restraint" in their exports to the United States. But it has ruled against taking measures to curtail the export flow. About one-fourth of the cars being sold in the United States today are Japanese. U.S. automakers claim this is partly responsible for the massive layoffs in the industry.

Japan's U.S. auto exports now are estimated to reach 750,000 units this year, nearly 100,000 more than previously anticipated. Japan's small vehicles have been flooding into the United States and Europe, where car industries are hit by recession. European and U.S. industrialists, complaining that Japan is almost closed to foreign cars, have called for import curbs on Japanese vehicles.

The Japan Automobile Association reported that total July production rose 6.3 percent from June to a record 1.04 million vehicles, the first time monthly production has exceeded a million. Passenger car output of 665,735 units was up 23.7

Coffee Cartel Losing Hold Over Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ)—Efforts by coffee-producing countries to bolster prices are not succeeding as in the past.

In June and early July, prices for the raw green beans fell about 20 percent to about \$1.60 a pound, the lowest level since early 1979. Coffee producers took price-propping action—they stopped export sales—as they have done over the years.

But "it obviously didn't work," a coffee analyst said.

Prices continued to slump, and last week, led by Brazil, the largest coffee grower, many Latin American countries resumed exports.

The price weakness suggests the end of a period when producers, which include Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, were consistently successful in boosting prices, analysts say. "I don't think financially or mentally they can do what they have in the past," when they propped prices by buying futures and jointly marketing their commodity, a veteran trader said.

Analysts say that producer efforts are not working because world supplies are sufficient to meet demand. Recent harvests have been large—Brazil's crop is forecast to jump about 32 percent this year due to the mild winter there—and U.S. coffee consumption has dropped.

In addition, the producers' psychological effect on roasters, firms that process the green beans, seems to be wearing off. "The roaster has learned to live" with producer-tightened world supplies, the trader said.

Current supplies are far from tight. Inventories of about 1.5 million bags of 132 pounds each are certified ready for delivery to roasters, analysts said. And traders estimate that about half of that belongs to the producers' group.

Rumors that Pan Cafe S.A., a coffee-trading and marketing company formed in May by the producers, might sell the coffee in Europe or stockpile up to 300,000 bags in Italy have not convinced U.S. roasters that supplies might tighten.

Rumors have circulated that the group has been troubled by financial disagreements stemming partly from recent large losses in futures trading. Traders point to the "disorganized" resumption of exports. The economies of many coffee producers, especially the smaller countries, are highly dependent on coffee exports for foreign exchange and can ill afford continued stockpiling, analysts add.

However, the recent low prices may motivate the group to unite, analysts say. The countries are scheduled to meet in mid-September under the International Coffee Organization in London.

Genetic Firm Eyes Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ)—Geneoic engineering, the manipulation of living cells to mass-produce specific microorganisms, may seem futuristic, but the technology is moving out of the laboratory and into commercial pathways.

Human insulin made by the gene-splicers is already being used in clinical trials. So is human interferon, a new hope for fighting cancer. Other potential uses of the technology, known as recombinant DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), range from bacteria that eat oil spills to organisms that renew feedstocks for chemicals.

Wall Street has been aware of, and periodically has become excited about, the new technology, but investors have been able to participate in only a limited way through large companies for whom the effort with DNA, the basic genetic material of life, represents only a small part of the whole.

Now Geneoic Inc., one of the four private or closely-held research companies in the forefront of recombinant DNA developments, is going public. The other geneoic-engineering concerns are Cetus Corp., 61 percent-owned by Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil (Indiana) and National Distillers; Genex Corp., 55 percent-owned by Koppers Co. and Inogen; and Biogen SA of Geneva, 40 percent-owned by Schering-Plough and Inco.

Geneoic's offering of one million shares is expected to become effective in about a month. Trade sources said interest in the issue is strong, even though the company has been required to warn that its stock "involves a high degree of risk."

The company hopes to offer its stock at \$25 to \$30 a share, which would instantly give its then-outstanding 7.5 million shares a market value of at least \$180 million. The company's original backers, who own the 6.5 million shares currently outstanding, paid an average price of \$1.85 a share.

The company was founded in 1976 by Robert Swanson, its 32-year-old president, and Herbert Boyer, 44, vice president, who each own about 15 percent. The two were pursuing DNA developments before they formed Geneoic.

Other owners of more than 5 percent of the company are Lubrizol Enterprises, 24 percent; Kleiner & Perkins, a San Francisco venture capital firm, 14 percent; and Wilmington Securities Inc., 6.2 percent. Kleiner & Perkins has told the company it plans to distribute 844,920 of its 938,800 shares to its partners after the offering.

Since its founding, Geneoic says it has accumulated a deficit of \$691,000 through June 30. It had net income of one cent a share in the first half, helped by a large jump in interest income. In 1979, it earned two cents a share after losing 14 cents a share in 1978 and 17 cents a share in 1977.

The bulk of its revenues have come from contracts with major corporations, but it says that it expects to get a substantial portion of future revenue from direct company sales of new products. Its principal contract work is for Eli Lilly for insulin; Ab Kabi, a Swedish pharmaceuticals concern, for human-growth hormone; and Hoffmann-La Roche for interferon.

Revenues in the first half were nearly \$3.5 million, surpassing the \$3.4 million in all of 1979. Current contracts should generate at least \$2.7 million of revenues in the second half, the company says.

Among the risk factors cited by Geneoic are the uncertainty of future financial results and financing needs, possible delays in clearances by the Food and Administration and other U.S. agencies for use of its products, expectations that competition will become more intense, and the possibility that prices for its stock, to be traded over the counter, "may be highly volatile."

U.S. Productivity Off 1.1% in 2d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Productivity for all nonfinancial U.S. corporations slumped 1.1 percent during the second quarter as output fell more than it has at any time in 22 years of record-keeping, the Labor Department said today.

It was the sixth quarterly decline in productivity. The only time that productivity has declined for a longer period of time—seven straight quarters—was during 1973-74 when the United States was experiencing its last recession.

The second-quarter productivity slump followed a meager 0.1-percent decline during the first three months of the year.

Two components make up the productivity statistic—output by the corporations and the amount of hours worked by their employees. The department said output fell 10.7 percent during the April-June quarter, the largest recorded since record keeping began in 1958. At the same time, employee hours dropped 9.8 percent, marking the largest decline since the first quarter of 1975.

The department also reported that hourly compensation to workers—wages, salaries, fringe benefits and employer contributions—increased 11.1 percent during the quarter. But "real" hourly compensation—what a worker's money and benefits are worth after inflation is taken into consideration—fell 2.3 percent between April and June.

That decline represented the ninth straight quarter of decrease, the longest string on record.

At the same time, the department revised some productivity figures released last month. The department had said productivity declined 3.1 percent in the private business sector during the second quarter, 4.1 percent in the nonfarm business sector and 3.2 percent in the manufacturing sector. New data reveal productivity actually dropped only 1.9 percent for private businesses and 2.9 percent in the nonfarm sector. However, the fall in productivity in the manufacturing category was revised up to 4.5 percent.

Meanwhile, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported today that deflationary forces backed by tighter monetary policy in the first half have led to a dramatic reaction in the U.S. economy and a pronounced "V-shaped" recession can now be expected.

Its annual review of the U.S. economy said that instead of the relatively drawn-out "saucer-shaped" outlook forecast earlier this year, most of the weakness in the economy now appears likely to occur in 1980, with some recovery in demand in 1981.

The OECD said it is less bullish than other forecasters about this recovery and forecast a growth of 0.5 percent in gross national product in 1981 after a decline of 1 1/4 percent in 1980.

The striking feature of the current U.S. outlook, it said, is that although the rate of price increases is likely to fall over the next 18 months, the recession may not lead to a reduction in the momentum of underlying inflationary trends. It forecast consumer price inflation of 13 1/4 percent for 1980, slowing to 10 percent in 1981.

Swiss Removing Last Control on Foreign Monies

BERN, Aug. 27 (UPI)—Switzerland announced today the removal of the last of the existing measures aimed at stopping the inflow of foreign capital, imposed five years ago to reduce speculation on an upward revaluation of the Swiss franc.

The Finance Ministry and National Bank said that as of Aug. 31, non-resident foreigners may purchase as many francs as they want and banks may then pay interest on such deposits.

Switzerland has gradually removed restrictions on non-resident foreigners buying francs and having deposits as the U.S. dollar stabilized and the franc stopped surging. The most severe restriction—a 40 percent annual negative interest charge on deposits held by non-resident foreigners—was introduced in 1977 but lifted last Dec. 1.

But banks were still barred from paying any interest at all on such holdings. The non-interest rule was lifted March 11 for deposits of three months and more. Banks also were permitted to again deal with non-resident foreigners wanting to engage in the forward buying of francs.

Now, as of Aug. 31, banks can pay interest on all deposits. The current basic interest rate is 3 percent, which rises for long-term deposits.

There was no immediate effect on the foreign exchange market. "The dollar is far more affected at the moment by the shifts in short-term U.S. interest rates," a Zurich dealer said. "But in the medium term this could have a positive effect on the Swiss franc as big Middle East customers will now be able to keep cash in francs," he said.

Prices Decline Broadly on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—With interest rates continuing to rise, prices were sharply and broadly lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today. Trading was moderately active.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 2.80 points yesterday, was off 10.32 points to 943.09. Declines led advances by an 11-to-4 margin. Volume amounted to about 44.2 million shares, compared with 41.7 million yesterday.

Prices were lower in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. The Amex index dropped 2.70 points to 328.55 and declines led advances 359 to 230. Volume was 6.43 million shares, down from 7.08 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors continue to worry about rising interest rates, as an 11 1/2 percent prime rate becomes general, inflation and a decline in U.S. productivity in the second quarter. They said the \$1.85-billion July trade deficit had little impact on the market.

Santa Fe Industries lost 7 1/2 to 6 1/2 and Northern Pacific 7 1/2 to 3 3/4. Southern Pacific said approval of the proposed merger of the two railroads was delayed a month until the end of September due to the complexity of the deal. Analysts cautioned that the merger might never go through.

Rio Grande Industries, another railroad, rose 2 1/4 to 54.

YSI Corp., which agreed to merge into Fairchild Industries for \$280 million in cash and stock, rose 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. Fairchild picked up 1/4 to 26.

Among the host of declining issues, Raytheon fell two to 87 1/2, Capital Cities 1 1/4 to 62 1/2, Schlumberger 2 1/4 to 134 1/2, Philip Morris 1 1/4 to 45 1/2, General Electric 1 1/4 to 54 1/2, Dow Chemical one to 35 1/2, and Tandy 2 1/4 to 70 1/2.

While a large number of issues lost ground, a number advanced strongly as well. General American Oil gained two to 77, Ocean Drilling 1 1/2 to 44 1/2, AMF 1 1/4 to 20 1/2, Sealed Air 3 1/4 to 64 1/2, and Washington National 2 1/4 to 37.

Tesoro Petroleum—the subject of takeover speculation and which

traded over one million shares—rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/2.

Gold-mining issues were in the spotlight for a while as bullion prices rose on international exchanges. ASA Ltd., Campbell Red Lake, Dome Mines, and Homestake Mining were higher at one point.

In Chicago, wheat futures prices closed slightly higher, while corn and soybean complex prices closed slightly lower.

U.S. Trade Deficit Falls to \$1.85 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI)—An unusually sharp reduction in oil imports squeezed the U.S. trade deficit to \$1.85 billion in July, its lowest in 16 months, the government said today.

Although July's deficit was the 50th consecutive monthly trade gap, it was significantly smaller than June's \$2.28-billion deficit and the smallest since a \$1.77-billion shortfall in March, 1979.

The Commerce Department said exports fell 3 percent last month from a seasonally adjusted \$18.64 billion in June to \$18.07 billion. But imports fell even more—4.8 percent—from \$20.92 billion to \$19.92 billion.

Commerce analysts said a dramatic drop in petroleum imports—brought on by the recession, driver conservation and an apparent inventory adjustment by oil companies—more than accounted for the overall drop in imports.

At the same time, they said, it appears the U.S. recession is beginning to spread to other countries and is probably responsible for the reduction in exports.

Petroleum imports fell from an average of 7.1 million barrels a day in June to only 5.6 million barrels a day in July. It was the least amount of foreign oil imported since May, 1976.

"We've cut consumption way back but I think this is somewhat of an aberration," a Commerce economist said. "This is unusually low. Excluding the sharp decline in oil imports, imports of other goods, notably cars, rose about \$200 million. Thirteen of the 26 import categories were up, the department said.

On the export side, 11 categories were up while 15 declined. Increased exports of wheat and soybeans were overshadowed by larger declines in power machinery and gold.

The figures are based on imports using the so-called CIF method, which includes cost, insurance and freight. On this basis, so far this year the deficit has totaled \$23.45 billion compared with \$19.7 billion a year earlier and \$37.29 billion for all of last year.

Japanese Share of Car Market Soars

By John Tagliabue

BONN, Aug. 27 (NYT)—The West German government, one of the most vociferous supporters of free trade, is coming under increasing pressure from an ailing and angry auto industry to restrict imports of Japanese automobiles.

The appeal for protection is echoing through Europe. Japan's success in the West German market, which analysts consider one of Europe's toughest, and the prospect that U.S. protectionism could deflect even more Japanese trade to Europe are sending shock waves through the industry.

Japanese automakers are strong in Britain, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and are seeking to pierce protectionist barriers in such countries as Italy by plans for acquisitions and joint ventures.

One recent study done for the Common Market predicts that Japan will hold as much as 14 percent of the total European market by 1984, and appeals are increasing for measures to restrain the Japanese onslaught and to speed up EEC efforts to reach a trade agreement on cars with the Japanese.

While auto sales in West Germany sank in the first six months of the year by 15 percent, causing such automakers as Opel and Ford to cut production and plan costly layoffs, the Japanese almost doubled their share of the shrinking market to 9.1 percent from 5 percent last year, selling 123,400 cars, up from 77,792. Peter Weier, chairman of Ford Werke, has called on Bonn to take measures to create equal opportunity for the hard-pressed domestic industry and other industry leaders are understood to have let Bonn know that they are deeply concerned.

In the Netherlands, the Japanese took almost 30 percent of the market in the first half, up from only 19.5 percent last year.

In Britain, they held 13 percent of the market in the first half, up from 10.9 percent last year. And in July, they accounted for 18 percent of sales, topping B.L. Ltd. Britain's own big state-controlled automaker,

Despite pressures from the European industry, policy-makers seem unlikely to give in to demands for immediate auto-import restrictions.

Ono Lambrecht, the West German minister of economics, spoke in July to Japanese officials in Tokyo about possible voluntary restraints but ruled out West German trade restrictions. EEC officials agree with the West German position. "We keep telling them, if they cannot compete in their own market, how do they expect to compete anywhere else," a spokesman in Brussels said.

French Imports of Gas

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ)—The price that France will pay for natural gas imported from the Netherlands will be progressively adjusted to the level of that paid for heavy fuel oil, officials at Gaz de France confirmed today.

French Output Up 0.7%

PARIS, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ)—French industrial production rose 0.7 percent in June. The 1970-based index, seasonally adjusted and excluding the building industry, rose to 132 from 131 in May, the statistical bureau reported today, but was unchanged from the year-ago level.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 27, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	Sc	DK	N
Amsterdam	1.3990	4.4910	109.85	46.465	6.2295	—	—	—
Brussels (D)	28.115	68.225	16.40	6.90	3.7275	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.7970	4.2850	106.00	40.00	2.9100	—	—	—
London (S)	2.2910	—	4.2050	10.010	2.4425	—	—	—
Madrid	164.35	204.10	47.10	20.48	—	—	—	—
New York	—	2.2971	0.5551	0.2286	0.1168	—	—	—
Paris	4.1880	1.0770	22.130	—	4.8275	—	—	—
Zurich	1.6570	3.9714	92.351	36.708	0.1939	—	—	—
ECU	1.4952	0.5886	2.5315	5.8774	1.20239	—	—	—

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ECU	1.4952	0.5886	2.5315	5.8774	1.20239	—	—	—

Source: Reuters. 1:400 Irish L.
(*) Commercial franc. (D) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (Y) Units of 100. (L) Units of 1,000.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42
On August 25, 1980: U.S. \$82.22

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heiding & Pierson N.V.
Horengracht 214, Amsterdam.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue

1,920,000 Shares

Rowan Companies, Inc.

\$2.4375 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, Series A

Convertible into Common Stock at the rate of 1.4285712 shares of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated	Bear, Stearns & Co.
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated	The First Boston Corporation	Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated	Lazard Frères & Co.	Salomon Brothers
L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin	Salomon Brothers	Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc.
Warburg Paribas Becker A. G. Becker	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation	Atlantic Capital Corporation	Basle Securities Corporation
EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Robert Fleming Incorporated	Hudson Securities, Inc.
Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated	New Court Securities Corporation	Cazenove Inc.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Copenhagen Handelsbank	Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale—
Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Pictet International Ltd.
Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

August 22, 1980

U.S. Gives Car Industry a Break

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, Aug. 27 (NYT) — In a victory for the automobile industry's efforts to win regulatory relief from the government, the Environmental Protection Agency announced in Washington yesterday that it was dropping an air pollution control requirement that could have cost the industry more than \$250 million a year.

The action, hailed by the auto companies, represents the first major response to an order by President Carter for a review of all rules covering automobiles with the intent of giving them relief from the cost of regulation.

Last month, the president proposed a \$1-billion package of aid for the industry. The first major step in that package was the establishment of a special loan guarantee program for car dealers in financial difficulty. Bank loans to eligible dealers would be guaranteed by the government up to 90 percent of the amount borrowed.

In a letter to automakers from Michael Walsh, head of the EPA's program for controlling mobile-source air pollution, he said the agency was eliminating a rule requiring "tamper-proof" idlers for 1982 and later model-year cars and light trucks.

He said the agency had concluded that the requirement would yield "marginally small benefits against

the cost of compliance and, considering the financially troubled condition of the automobile industry, EPA has decided that it is in the nation's best interest to delete this requirement."

Donald Jensen, director of automotive emissions and fuel economy at Ford, said: "The government asked us to give them five priorities for regulatory relief. This was one of them. So we feel very pleased by the action."

He said that Ford, which expects to report a loss of about \$1 billion for this year, would have been required to spend between \$85 million and \$90 million on the new idler had the regulation not been dropped.

Canadian Energy Dispute Threatens 2 Oil Projects

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — Last month's breakdown in negotiations between the province of Alberta and Canada's federal government on domestic oil and natural gas pricing and revenue sharing could threaten two oil development projects planned in Alberta.

Until the dispute is settled, Alberta has threatened to withhold licenses for the two projects, a

In its broad program to reduce air pollution caused by automobiles, the EPA last year proposed and then required that automakers equip passenger cars and light trucks with idlers that would adjust engine speed in such a way that the vehicle's owner could not readjust the engine to idle at a higher level. The rule was aimed at reducing the increase in pollution that occurs when engines are set to idle at speeds that create undesirable levels of pollution.

Mr. Walsh said new data on passenger cars built in the last few years "showed that idle speed changes were less likely to increase exhaust emissions than originally believed."

Mr. Walsh said new data on passenger cars built in the last few years "showed that idle speed changes were less likely to increase exhaust emissions than originally believed."

Because Ottawa and Alberta remain firm in their positions and neither has said that it plans to resume negotiations, an indefinite licensing stalemate seems likely. Both parties have said they will issue warnings that such delays will force them to review their plans.

The federal government has offered to ensure a price of \$Can.32 a barrel for oil produced from both plants, with an annual escalation based on consumer prices. Alberta and the companies consider the price inadequate and are pressing for the world price, currently at least \$Can.36 a barrel.

Federal Position

A senior official with the federal Energy Department said that the oil companies were ready to proceed with the plants six months ago when the world price was \$Can.27 a barrel, but now they consider \$Can.32 a barrel inadequate. He said the projects are profitable at the offered price and he added that the state-owned Petro-Canada would build them if the private sector refuses.

Joseph Mariah, a Shell spokesman, said that Alsands will have to decide by mid-September whether to proceed with preparations for plant construction, scheduled to begin in 1982 with initial production in 1987. The facility is designed to produce 140,000 barrels of synthetic crude oil daily, 11 percent of Canada's oil production.

Other Alsands sponsors include Petro-Canada, Huscon's Bay Oil & Gas, Dome Petroleum, and units of Standard Oil (Indiana), Standard Oil of California, Gulf Oil, and Petrofina.

The Alsands project already has been delayed a year and further delays are possible, Mr. Mariah said. The consortium is spending \$Can.2 million a month on engineering and other development costs, he said.

Calvin Evans, a vice president of the Imperial Oil subsidiary undertaking the heavy-oil development, said the company is spending \$Can.6 million a month on its project. The 140,000-barrel-a-day plant is expected to be completed by 1986.

Aliens Boost Holdings in U.S. Firms

Direct Investment Up 23% During Last Year

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — Foreigners boosted their direct investment in U.S. companies by 23 percent last year, after a 14 percent increase in 1978. The increase in the last two years was double the average for the preceding three years.

The net book value of foreign direct investments in and loans to their U.S. affiliates totaled \$32.3 billion at the end of 1979, according to a report issued yesterday by the Commerce Department.

U.S. direct investment overseas still far exceeds that of foreigners in the United States, however. The net book value of U.S. overseas investments in 1979 totalled \$192.6 billion, an increase of 15 percent in 1979 to \$192.6 billion, according to a report issued yesterday by the Commerce Department.

The biggest increase in direct U.S. investment overseas was in petroleum activities, which rose 23 percent in 1979 to \$41.5 billion after a 74-percent gain in 1978.

Reinvested earnings in petroleum affiliates more than tripled during 1979. Also contributing to the increase in oil investment was the increased payments by U.S. companies to Mideast oil affiliates, which had shortened their credit terms for purchases of crude oil, in accordance with host-government requests.

U.S. investment in overseas manufacturing and "other" industries rose 13 percent last year, the report said. The net book value of the manufacturing investments and loans totalled \$83.56 billion at the end of 1979.

U.S. investment in developing countries increased 18.4 percent in 1979 to \$47.8 billion, while investment in developed countries rose 14 percent to \$38.7 billion.

U.S. parent companies' income from their overseas investments increased 50 percent last year, to \$37.8 billion. Rising income from oil affiliates accounted for 60 percent of the overall earnings increase.

A foreign affiliate is a foreign enterprise in which a single U.S. direct investor has at least 10 percent of the voting securities, while a U.S. affiliate is a U.S. firm in which a single foreign investor owns at least 10 percent of the voting securities.

Today, the department reported that the net international investment position of the United States increased \$19.62 billion last year, putting U.S. assets abroad at \$94.96 billion above the level of foreign assets in the United States.

U.S. assets abroad rose 13.8 percent last year to \$133.19 billion after rising 17.7 percent in 1978. Foreign assets in the United States last year rose 11.4 percent to \$418.23 billion after rising 20.9 percent in 1978.

The department said the increase in the U.S. net international investment position largely reflected a decline in foreign assets in the United States caused by efforts of several industrial countries to limit their currencies' depreciation by selling dollars. Inflows of unofficial foreign assets increased sharply.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Chg. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Chg. Close

(Continued from Page 8)

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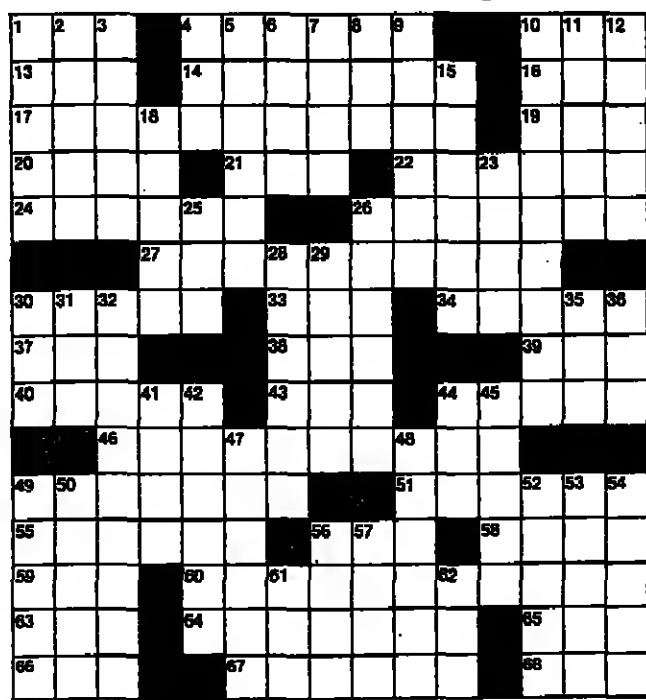
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Tree or sea part
 - Philatelists' possessions
 - Kind of cry or country
 - Elusive object in a shell game
 - Old-fashioned "Dad's"
 - Care, "1939"
 - From (precisely)
 - Depression antidote, for short
 - "Thus with a kiss"
 - Romeo
 - Moines
 - Thieu's milieu in 1967
 - Human powerhouse
 - Question, as a request
 - Place for a band
 - A Louvre display
 - Circle part
 - Author — Maria
 - Remarque
 - Cuckoo
 - Its embrace can be fatal
 - Word in a wedding report
- DOWN**
- Plant pest
 - Kind of money
 - The — the
 - Minded the baby
- ACROSS**
- Fortune teller's card
 - British business abbr.
 - Gimlet's big brother
 - Referee's command before a bout
 - Plays by Aristophanes, e.g.
 - Bony
 - prisoners
 - Zech.
 - Hunny's relative
 - Norte, sur, oeste
 - Get — (lay hold of)
 - Homophone for urn or urn
 - Cotton or wool
 - Band — foot (totally)
 - Chief (O. Henry)
 - Received as one's due
 - Truly!
- DOWN**
- Trampled
 - Zenith
 - Units of electrical conductance
 - French winter resort
 - Quashes
 - Musician's technique
 - Bouffant hairdos
 - Laughing
 - The more things
 - Sweetie pie
 - Brain canal
 - Prefix with adventure or fortune
 - Locust
 - End walls of buildings
 - Spume
 - "ole devil, sea": O'Neill
 - Actress Merkel
 - From the horse's mouth
 - One of five in catch-as-catch-can
 - "Leave — to Heaven": Williams
 - Cincinnati's river
 - Limey, gob or swabber
 - Commercial
 - You, to Luis
 - Not so blunt
 - Cash-register recording
 - More painful
 - In a blaze
 - Try one's hand at
 - In accord
 - hand (ald)
 - Pre-Boomer star
 - Corvette, for one
 - Devon river
 - "Little Men" character

Solution to Previous Puzzle

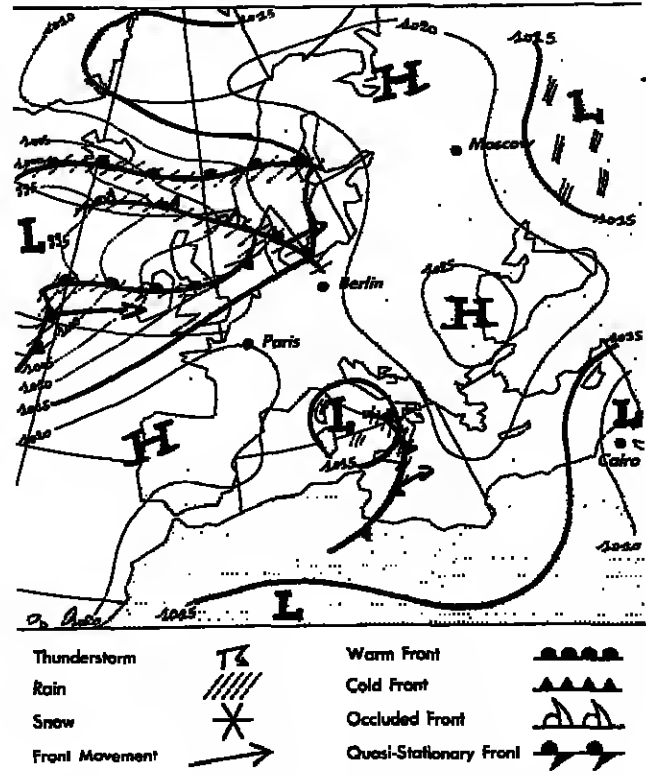


WEATHER

ALGARVE	22 72	Overcast	MAORIO	27 81	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	24 75	Foggy	MIAMI	28 86	Fair
ANKARA	24 75	Fair	MONTREAL	23 73	Cloudy
ATHENS	27 84	Fair	MOSCOW	22 72	Overcast
BEIRUT	28 86	Fair	MUNICH	31 88	Fair
BELGRADE	25 77	Fair	NEW YORK	28 86	Rain
BERLIN	28 86	Fair	NICE	28 86	Rain
BRUSSELS	21 70	Foggy	OSLO	16 61	Overcast
BUCHAREST	23 73	Fair	PARIS	22 72	Overcast
BUDAPEST	24 75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22 72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24 75	Fair	ROME	27 81	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	17 63	Fair	SOFIA	18 64	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	31 88	Fair	STOCKHOLM	30 97	Fair
DUBLIN	19 64	Foggy	TEHRAN	32 90	Fair
EDINBURGH	19 64	Foggy	TEL AVIV	32 90	Cloudy
FLORENCE	30 86	Fair	TOKYO	23 73	Fair
FRANKFURT	22 72	Cloudy	TURIN	23 73	Fair
GENEVA	17 63	Rain	WASHINGTON	31 88	Fair
HELSINKI	14 57	Overcast	ZURICH	28 86	Foggy
HOUSTON	30 86	Cloudy			
ISTANBUL	28 86	Fair			
LAS PALMAS	26 79	Fair			
LISBON	24 75	Cloudy			
LONDON	21 70	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	28 86	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



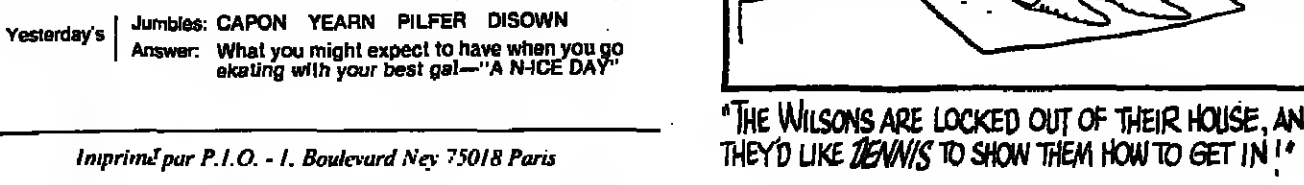
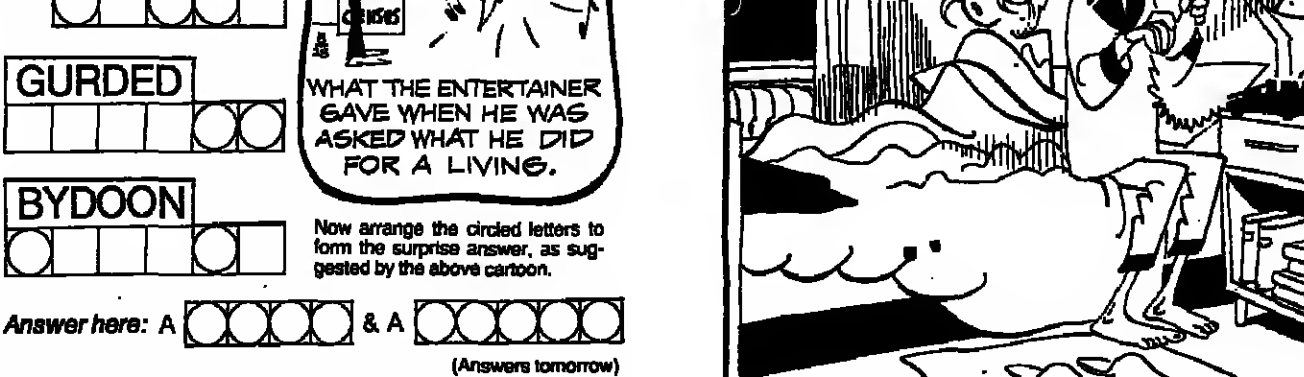
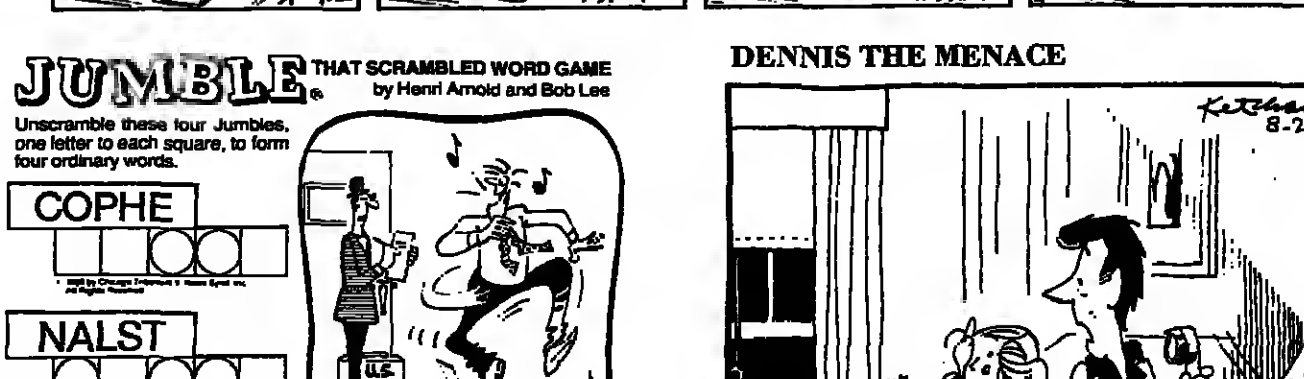
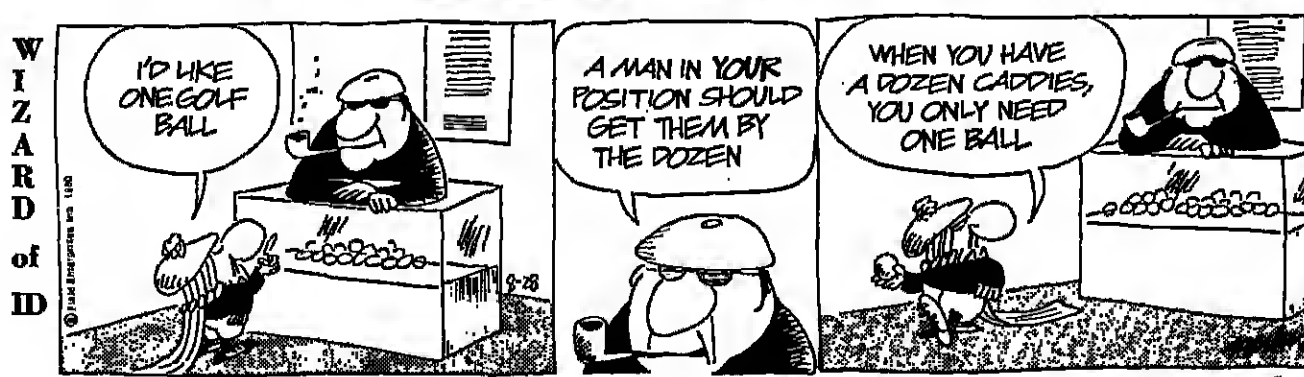
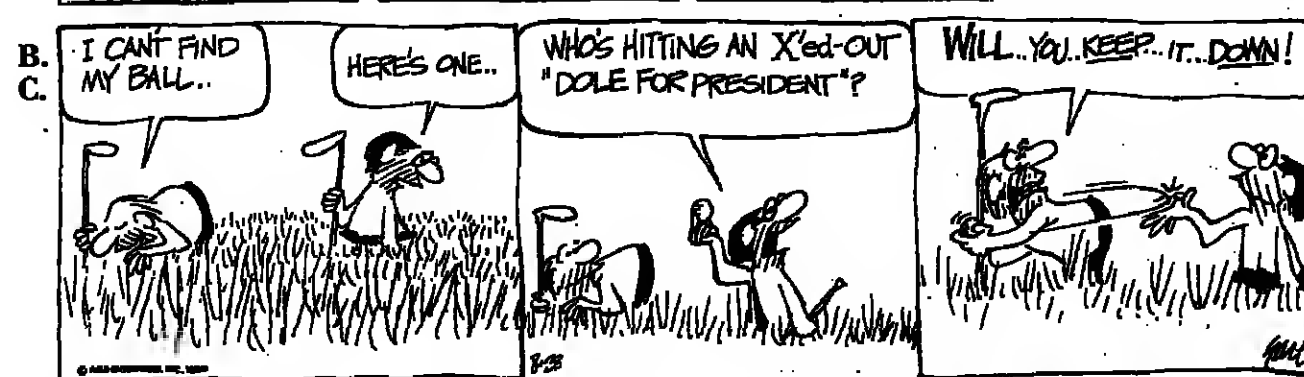
Big Winner at U.S. Bank Machine Has Until Saturday to Stay Honest

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 27 (UPI) — Whoever hit the jackpot by getting more than \$15,000 from an automatic bank machine has until Saturday to give the money back.

Not only will the person avoid prosecution, but he will get a \$500 reward for his honesty.

Last week, someone obtained \$15,405 from a malfunctioning Farmers Bank & Trust Co. automatic teller. Phelps Lambert, chairman of the board of the bank, said, "Local police and the FBI have given the person who got the money until Saturday to return it without danger of prosecution."

The "money machine" in the Sure-Way Food Store parking lot malfunctioned and gave out 616 \$20 bills and 617 \$5 bills late last Thursday, Mr. Lambert said.



BOOKS

ROPES OF SAND

America's Failure in the Middle East

By Wilbur Crane Eveland. W.W. Norton & Co. 382 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by James Markham

THE Central Intelligence Agency, understandably, would like only its most loyal and lofty former employees to publish their memoirs. The agency's power to censor was strengthened early this year by the Supreme Court's ruling that Frank Snapp had "deliberately and surreptitiously" violated his secrecy agreement with the CIA by writing "Ropes of Sand," an account of the last months of the Thieu regime in Vietnam and the bungled American evacuation from Saigon.

All institutions and bureaucracies like to keep their failures and outright disasters secret. But the CIA's approach to its spokesmen-turned-authors may be hastening the emergence of a new genre of spy story — and guaranteeing free advance publicity to new entries in the field when word gets out that Langley's censors are unsettled. It is intriguing to guess what in particular might have upset the CIA in "Ropes of Sand" by Wilbur Crane Eveland, whose status as a high-ranking free-lance agent in the Middle East seems to have ended around 1960. The agency briefly delayed publication of the book by invoking a secrecy clause that was apparently too secret to disclose to the man who signed it. The CIA then backed off when it found that galley proofs of "Ropes of Sand" were already in circulation; legal action against Eveland — and more free publicity — could still conceivably follow.

Eveland got into the spy business, by his account, rather by accident. At the end of World War II, he studied Arabic with the modest ambition of becoming a military attaché; he was eventually seconded to the young CIA and gained direct access to its boss, Allen Dulles. Based mainly in Beirut, Eveland roamed the Arab East on separate missions; he was put in charge of plotting what appears to have been an extremely unsuccessful coup in Syria in 1956, which he recounts with self-deprecating hilarity, and he was involved in purchasing the easy loyalties of President Camille Chamoun and other friends of the free world in Lebanon's elections a year later. Our agent also seems to have spent an enormous amount of time in the slow-moving airplanes of those days shuttling between Washington, London, Beirut and other Arab capitals as new crises erupted.

Eveland met all the main actors — from the Soviet double-agent Kim Philby to John Foster Dulles. We see the shah of Iran fleeing his country, only to be returned by a CIA-sponsored coup in 1953 — for which the British, perhaps deserve more credit than they are claiming these days. There is an amusing and elusive safe-house encounter in Cairo with Nasser, whom the CIA first supported and later, it seems, contemplated assassinating. As the United States and Britain erect a tier of anti-Soviet states across the region, the shah's incipient military juggernaut gets off to an unpromising start: Iranian crews pour green paint into the cranks of 100 Sherman tanks.

When the Suez crisis is about to explode, Eveland joins a marvelous meeting with King Saud in Riyadh. Robert Anderson, a special envoy of President Eisenhower, informs the Saudi monarch that the oil that has enriched his kingdom could swiftly become a thing of the past. "King Saud seemed not to have followed Anderson's remarks, but then a troubled look suggested that at least one basic point had gotten through — here was Robert Anderson, a Texas, talking as if oil weren't indispensable. All those Cadillac and palaces might turn into mirages again," Saud huddles with his princes and asks through his interpreter just what it was that might replace oil. "Fully prepared," Anderson uttered the words "nuclear energy." "As the Americans depart, Prince Faisal tells them courteously that he thinks they're bluffing. That was in 1956. In 1973, Faisal, as king of Saudi Arabia, orchestrated the crippling Arab oil embargo.

There may be some yellowing CIA or state secrets here and there in Eveland's pages, but there are many more plain embarrassments. The dry, modest narrative catches nicely an arrogant, uninformed and naive wheeler-dealer in the United States — and the West's involvement with a complicated part of the world whose importance has grown hugely since the 1950s. Throughout the anecdotes and autobiography, Eveland weaves an argument that by failing to exploit its power in the Middle East to forge a lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors, the United States opened the Arab East to Soviet penetration and alienated Arab sympathies for a long time to come. Eveland notes that after his tragicomic coup attempt in Damascus in 1956, young Syrian military leaders invited the C.I.G.B. to help them reorganize their intelligence network.

Like other books of the genre, this is one man's recollection of the reconstruction of a netherworld where the big picture — if it exists at all — belongs to a select few. "It all seemed like a jigsaw puzzle," Eveland remarks at one point, "and matching up the pieces was more than I could do." The eerie, partial insights of "Smiley's people" crop up more than once. Eveland was a bystander to the momentous Middle East wars of 1967 and 1973 and the emergence of the Palestinian movement. He asserts, tantalizingly, that the CIA's Athens station "supplied some support" for the Christian militias in the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war and then encouraged Israel to ship them "large quantities of surplus and captured weapons."

The Israeli relationship with Eveland's friend, Camille Chamoun, is now well established, but an American role in the Lebanese bloodletting is here just a sentence, an assertion: "We have no telling anecdotes or accounts of bareheaded or ingenious schemes. Eveland was no longer there."

Somewhere, perhaps, another Wilbur Crane Eveland or Frank Snapp is weighing conscience, duty, patriotism and financial gain — seated before a typewriter, filling in the gaps, bringing the story up to date. Should he be allowed to tell it?

James Markham is *Madrid* correspondent of *The New York Times* and covered the Lebanese civil war.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IT is now almost 40 years since Sam Stayman invented the two-club response to a one-no-trump opening that bears his name, but both are still going strong.

The two-club bid, both in its basic form and in a thousand modifications, is the world's second-most-famous convention, rivaling the Blackwood four-no-trump in popularity. And Stayman himself, his enthusiasm for the game undiminished, is a strong claimant to the title of the world's best septuagenarian player.

One of Stayman's less well-known theoretical inventions was employed by South on the diagrammed deal. He uses a two-club opening to show a variety of strong hands not quite good enough to guarantee game, and two diamonds for stronger hands equivalent to an artificial two-club bid in standard methods. In this case, the two-heart response by North was negative, and the rebid of two no-trump — showing 23 to 24 high-card points — landed South in a normal three-no-trump contract.

South won the opening club lead and cashed two top spades, collecting the queen from West. He then tried the heart king, and West took the ace and persevered with thuds. The declarer cashed the heart queen and surrendered a spade trick. West won and kept on with clubs, establishing a winner for which he had no entry.

The position was now this:

NORTH			
♠	7	♦	9
♥	10	♣	9
WEST			
♠	7	♦	9
♥	10	♣	9
EAST			
♠	7	♦	9
♥	10	♣	9
SOUTH (D)			
♠	7	♦	9
♥	10	♣	9

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	2♥	Pass
2NT	Pass	3NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club jack.

Lloyd, Austin, Also Advance at U.S. Open

Borg, McEnroe 1st-Round Winners

By Barry Lowe

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Bjorn Borg's leader-right knee, John McEnroe's glumpy left ankle and the rigors of playing on unforgiving hard courts in 95-degree heat were the major topics of conversation yesterday as the U.S. Open tennis tournament began with a flurry of activity and few surprises.

Borg and McEnroe, the favorites to contest the men's singles final Sept. 7 despite nagging injuries that have caused them misgivings, easily won their first-round matches against opponents clearly uncomfortable on the rubberized asphalt courts of the National Tennis Center.

Priority No. 1
Borg, who has won five French Opens and five Wimbledon titles and now rates a first U.S. Open crown as his chief professional priority, showed no inhibition or lack of mobility in trouncing Argentinean defender Guillermo Aubone, 6-1, 6-1.

McEnroe, the defending champion who has played indifferently this summer, since losing to Borg in a magnificent Wimbledon final, generated interest far beyond the ranks of confirmed tennis buffs, backed with a few hecklers in the stadium crowd while dispatching Freshman Christopher Roger-Vasselin, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

The top women who played yesterday — Chris Evert Lloyd, who monopolized the open title from 1975 through 1978, and Tracy Austin, who dethroned her in last year's final to become the youngest champion in the tournament's history — also won their openers in straight sets.

Hot but Easy
Lloyd scaled Florida-Floridian Kim Sands, 6-0, 6-0, in afternoon heat that turned Louis Armstrong Stadium into a cauldron.

"I would have liked a tougher match," Lloyd said. "I can't tell how I'm playing from something like that. In the tournaments I do well, I'm usually pressed in an early match. Here it looks like my draw should be easy like the semis. So if I get a few more matches like this, I may have to practice some more."

Still, "this year there's no pressure on me. Maybe it will be on Tracy, who's the defending champion, or Martina (Navratilova), who's never won here. Either way, I'm feeling relaxed."

In the cool of the evening, Austin scored a decisive 6-2, 7-5 victory over Texas' Anne Smith, who, like Sands, is an athletic player and former high school basketball star.

Lloyd and Austin concentrated fully on tennis in their youths, and became the most consistent baseline players of the modern era. Yesterday they forced their opponents

into baseline duels they could not possibly win.
Austin has been working hard to improve her cream-puff serve, but couldn't demonstrate her new velocity last night. She is still hampered by the tightness in her right arm that troubled her last week when she lost to 15-year-old Andrea Jaeger — the first time Austin, 17, has ever lost to a younger player.

Dibbs Pulls One Out
In the last match of the night, No. 8 seed Eddie Dibbs survived two match points 3-5 in the third set and came back from seemingly certain elimination to beat recently rejuvenated veteran Bob Lutz, 5-7, 2-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

Winner of back-to-back hard court tournaments in Columbus, Ohio, and Stowe, Vt., earlier this month, Lutz was serving and volleying with confident authority. On one of his two match points, he executed an easy backhand volley.

It was all downhill from there for Lutz, who lost that game and the next 12 in a row. He kept fiddling with his wrist, shaking it and his head by turns as frustration overcame him. He was a thoroughly dejected man — his tank hair matted into a purrpuce coiffure even in the pleasant night air — when at 11:40 p.m. he finally lost a match he should have wrapped up routinely more than an hour earlier.

Knee Is Fine
Borg — who for the third straight year has come into the open seeking to nail down the elusive third leg of a possible French-Wimbledon-U.S.-Australian grand slam — said he was not troubled by his suspect knee, which he injured while jogging during his honeymoon last month.

Borg took five days off after defaulting to Ivan Lendl in the final of the Canadian Open, then resumed workouts Friday. He gets daily ice and heat treatments, and said after the match: "It hasn't been sore the last four days, so I kind of forget about it. It didn't bother me at all."

Freelance
Neither did Aubone, ranked No. 161 in the world, who is not to be confused with his countryman Guillermo Vilas. He jerked Borg around the court, making him sprint and scramble for drop shots and sharply angled junk, but did not have the serve, volley, or consistent weight of shot to make Borg fret.

Aubone came on court carrying a six-foot racket for promotional purposes and posed solemnly for photos with the master weapon, but his performance peaked in that pre-match playfulness.

"I think he's 100 percent. I've practiced with him the last couple of days and he was running around fine," said Vitas Gerulaitis, last year's runner-up, who grumbled while Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0, in the stadium opener.

Men's Singles
Bjorn Borg def. Guillermo Aubone, 6-1, 6-1.
John McEnroe def. Christopher Roger-Vasselin, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.
Chris Evert Lloyd def. Kim Sands, 6-0, 6-0.
Tracy Austin def. Anne Smith, 6-2, 7-5.

Women's Singles
Chris Evert Lloyd def. Kim Sands, 6-0, 6-0.
Tracy Austin def. Anne Smith, 6-2, 7-5.
Vince Van Patten def. Mel Purcell, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0.
Shalome Glickstein def. Shalome Glickstein, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Men's Doubles
Peter Fajol def. Dominique Bedel, 6-4, 6-4.
Anders Gorned def. Nick Saviano, 6-2, 6-3.
Robert Van't Hof def. George Hardie, 6-3, 6-2.
Bill Scrimm def. John Flaver, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Doubles
Suzanne Laver def. Tina Gorrila, 6-3, 6-2.
Vicky Andrus def. Harry Fritz, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.
Pete McNamee def. Mario Ostola, 6-1, 6-1.
Francisco Gonzalez def. Terry Rocco, 6-2, 6-4.

Men's Singles
Vitas Gerulaitis def. Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
Guillermo Vilas def. Warren Mahler, 6-4, 6-1.
Brian Yeoh def. Raul Ramirez, 6-4, 6-1.
Sergey Araks def. Fred Sauer, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Singles
Rafael Nadal def. Roy Moore, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.
Bjorn Borg def. Guillermo Aubone, 6-1, 6-1.
Leo Patta def. Andy Kolb, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.
Peter Fleming def. Billy Nastasi, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Men's Doubles
Wesley Fink def. Brian Davis, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
Helen Gourlay def. Dany Purus, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Gerulaitis has taken most of the summer off, and feels fresh to battle in the heat, which took its toll on such veterans as Stan Smith, 7-6, 6-4, 6-0 loser to Mel Purcell, and Marty Riessen, beaten by Shalome Glickstein of Israel, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Singles
Robert Truhot def. Fernando Maynetto, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2.
Vince Van Patten def. Mel Purcell, 7-6, 6-4, 6-0.
Stan Smith def. John McEnroe, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2.
Erik Van Dillen def. Gene Miller, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Singles
Mima Jovanovic def. Marcela Mesker, 6-4, 6-2.
Mary Lou Piatek def. Ann Krumholz, 6-1, 7-5.
Hana Mandlikova def. Sandy Collins, 6-3, 6-4.
Salillo def. Elizabeth Elshorn, 6-1, 6-4.
Rafael Nadal def. Anthony Comer, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Doubles
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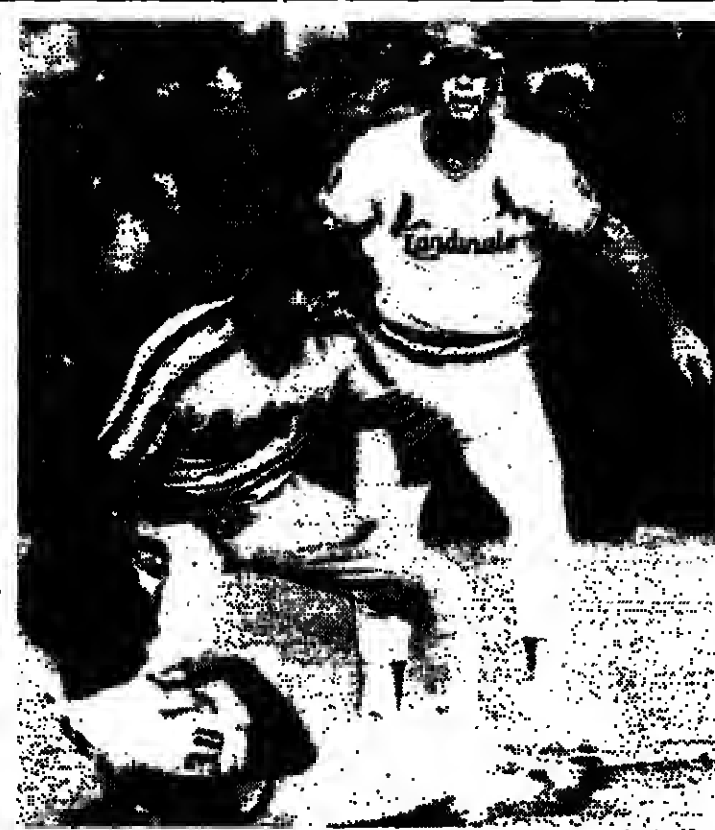
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Cards: Ted Simmons watches teammate Tony Scott slide home in first inning as Astro pitcher Joe Niekro awaits throw from catcher Luis Pujoles. Pujoles was charged with a passed ball.

Red Smith

Ali's in Full Cry While Holmes Waits With a Silencer

Anthony's Youth Center in Easton, Pa., Holmes sighed a small sigh of boredom.

"That's the same old broken record I've been hearing as long as I can remember," he said. "That kind of talk don't win no fights. It might convince Ali and he might convince some people, but the guy he's got to convince is Larry Holmes, and the only way he can do that is to do it."

"He can't psych me. How you gotta keep psyching yourself all the time?"

"Ali says," Holmes was reminded, "that the way to beat you is stay in front of you all the time and don't run, just stay there and make you work because after seven or eight rounds you're always tired."

"If Ali stays in front of me," Holmes said, "he's gonna get knocked out early. If he's still there after eight rounds, he's lucky. I don't think he can do it. I feel better than I ever felt. I've had four fights in the last year and what he's doing? Blowing up 250 pounds. He's 38 and I'm 30, and I can't see no way of no miracle happening."

Punchers Do Get Tired
Holmes concedes one point. "Sure, I'm tired after eight rounds. You're always tired after punching somebody that long. But I've always got something left. I've been taking a lot of stress tests — the EKG and the pulse and blood pressure and all the regular stuff — but they're all up and I'm shadow-boxed and ran, mostly running uphill, and they took blood samples and all they told me they don't find many people like Larry Holmes."

Different Back Then
When Holmes was young and a sparring partner for Ali, he had no wish to fight his friend. It did not occur to him that when he had succeeded to a share of the title, Ali would still be around.

"I didn't want to fight Ali," he said now, "but he forced me into this position. I was happy getting what I was getting. I'm no Fifth Avenue guy. I don't want the limelight. I'm just a small-town guy. What I like is a quiet life. But Ali forced this on me, Ali and the public."

"Now, well, Ali has earned what

he'll be getting and then we'll take on all comers. I don't think the title will ever be cleared, though, not for a long while." (Mike Weaver is recognized as champion by the World Boxing Association.)
"John Tate went over to Africa and won the title against George Coetzee," Holmes said. "I don't think the Africans will let that happen again. I don't think they'll take no chances, and if Weaver goes over the title, then Gary Cooney will knock off the African champ and then there'll be a whole string of challengers for Cooney."

"I won't wait all that time. I'm

only gonna be boxing a few more years. I'm 30 now and I don't want to be hanging around when I'm 38. I just want to show the people I'm the greatest heavyweight in the world and then I'll retire."

A man told Holmes: "Ali says he won't name the round but he promises to knock you out."

"Why don't he name the round?" Holmes said. "Why don't he put it in a poem?"

"Want to hear my poem?"
"Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee. If Ali fights Holmes, he'll go in three."

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	100	60	.625	0
Los Angeles	98	62	.613	2
San Diego	95	65	.594	5
Philadelphia	92	68	.571	8
St. Louis	89	71	.557	11
Chicago	86	74	.538	14
Cincinnati	83	77	.519	17
Pittsburgh	80	80	.500	20
Montreal	77	83	.481	23
Atlanta	74	86	.462	26
Washington	71	89	.443	29
Boston	68	92	.424	32
San Diego	65	95	.405	35

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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Cedeno Grand-Slam Keys 7-2 Astro Win

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Cesar Cedeno's grand-slam home run highlighted a six-run fifth inning last night, backing the seventh pitching of Joe Niekro and leading Houston to a 7-2 triumph over the Cardinals.

Niekro (14-11) retired 10 batters in a row after surrendering a bases-empty homer to loser Jim Kaat (5-6) in the third. Kaat's homer was his first this year and the 16th of his 115-year career among active major-league pitchers.

The Astros put together six straight hits and batted around in the fifth. Niekro, who registered his ninth complete game, led off with a single, took third on Joe Morgan's single and scored on Enos Cabell's single to tie the score 2-2.

Braves 4, Pirates 2
In Pittsburgh, Gary Matthews hit two homers, the second scoring two runs in the top of the 10th, to give Atlanta a 4-2 victory over the Pirates. Rafael Ramirez singled with one out in the 10th off reliever Kent Tekulve (8-6) and Matthews fol-

lowed with his

Art Buchwald

'The Green Berets,' Starring Juan Wayne

WASHINGTON — The Republicans have pledged \$100 billion for new arms to "catch up with the Russians." This will presumably include new missiles, the B-1 bomber, super submarines, more surface naval ships, and beefed up tactical forces that can be flown to any part of the world.

The country is all for it. The only thing the Republicans haven't explained is where they are going to get the personnel to man the new hardware.

The truth of the matter is that the Air Force, Navy and Army cannot find the crews for the equipment they have now. The mood of the country is to spend money on anything the military says it needs, as long as American sons and daughters are not required to put on uniforms and use it.

What's the answer? The solution is to draft all the illegal aliens that have come to the United States and swear them into the armed forces.

While military pay may be a pittance to an American, it is a fortune to an illegal South American, Mexican or Haitian refugee. Rather than pick tomatoes or grapes the illegals would be training to use our military equipment, and be taught all the latest methods of warfare.

Queen Mary, Flying Boat Will Get a New Sponsor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (UPI) — Wrather Corp. has signed a 40-year lease to operate the financially ailing Queen Mary and display Howard Hughes' Spruce Goose flying boat in Long Beach Harbor.

The entertainment conglomerate announced it will begin a \$10-million, early year-long rejuvenation of the fading liner Sept. 2. The Spruce Goose will be stored in the harbor area until June 1981, when it will be moved to an exhibit hall in the Queen Mary parking lot.

Instead of being hounded by immigration officials, they would be given PX privileges, USO dances and food stamps for their families. We would have Cuban submarines, Ecuadorian pilots, Chinese tank drivers, and Vietnamese missile men.

The officer corps would be made up of foreign generals, colonels, majors, admirals and captains who have been overthrown in their respective countries by Communist takeovers, as well as those who have failed in rightist junta revolutions.

By the time the \$100 billion allocated by the Republicans was accounted for, not one American would have to spend a day in the military to defend the country.

It is estimated that there are more than 10 million illegal aliens in the United States right now. All we need is 5 million for a respectable defense capability. The other 5 million could be signed up for the reserve, and be permitted to work in the fields until an emergency required them to be called up.

While the illegals would only be required to serve for four years, those who refuse to re-enlist would be immediately deported to their country of origin for being in the United States without a visa.

The beauty of this plan is that we could fulfill all our military commitments without fear of political fallout because we are changing the lives of American boys. It would also resolve the debate as to whether American women should be required to serve in the armed forces.

Best of all, it would alleviate the bitterness that some Americans feel toward various boat people arriving in the United States. Instead of wanting to send them back, we would welcome these refugees with open arms as fresh mercenaries ready to fight to keep America free. If the United States wants to become No. 1 in the world again, the illegals intend to be, we are going to need all the illegal foreigners we can get.

Gower Champion

By Michiko Kakutani

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT) — It was the best-kept secret of a show surrounded by secrecy from the beginning. The announcement at the end of the opening-night performance Monday at the Winter Garden Theater by producer David Merrick — that the director and choreographer of "42nd Street" Gower Champion, had died that afternoon — came as a shock to both the audience and the cast.

Yesterday the story of the director's illness and how it affected the show began to emerge. Champion knew weeks ago that he had a rare blood disease. Fearful that knowledge of his ailment would cast a pall over the bright, expensive musical, he told virtually no one.

The story started more than a month ago in Washington, when Champion began to suffer from a high fever and fatigue and checked into a hospital on a week-end for diagnostic tests.

He was told that he had a blood condition that might continue to deteriorate. The next Monday, he assembled his cast and told them he was fighting anemia and a virus. He assured them that all would be well.

Pale and thin, Champion appeared at rehearsals in heavy sweaters and asked that the air conditioning at the Kennedy Center, where the show was being tried out for Broadway, be turned off. No one suspected the severity of his ailment.

"He was missing rehearsals a lot in Washington," said Merrick. "He didn't tell me what was wrong with him. He knew he had this blood ailment. I learned only recently he was told by the doctors not to do this project. He wasn't going to sit around and be a semi-invalid. He was going for treatments. He didn't tell me until the last night in Washington."

Apparently unaware of Champion's condition, Merrick insisted on a rigorous set of changes in the show. The Washington newspapers had found fault with the musical, and Merrick, who had invested more than \$2 million in it, was determined to shape it up.

At one point in Washington, said Bernard Jacobs, president of



Gower Champion at Washington rehearsals.

the Shubert Organization, "David thought Gower was malingering and he tried to drive Gower and keep the work going. Once David knew he was really sick, though, it became an entirely different ball game — David was really moved."

Contentious Partnership

Still, the relationship between the producer and director was hardly harmonious. Merrick had originally wanted Michael Bennett to direct the show, but when the creator of "A Chorus Line" declined, saying he did not want to do another show-business musical, Merrick turned to Champion.

They were collaborators of long standing, having worked together on "Carnival" in 1961, then on "Hello, Dolly!" in 1964. Both were strong-willed individuals. Neither wanted to concede autonomy to the other.

"When Gower was his most abrasive self, he would never let anyone stand behind him and watch," said Jacobs, recalling a show during which Champion had Merrick thrown out of rehearsals. "Every time he and Merrick worked together, they swore they'd never work together again, and they always did."

In most of their collaborations, it seems, Merrick confined his suggestions to broad conceptual changes, leaving the staging to Champion. But in the case of "42nd Street," said cast members, the producer became an omnipresent figure during rehearsals,

and his contribution grew more important as Champion's stamina waned.

It was no secret that Champion and Wanda Richert, who plays the ingenue role created by Ruby Keeler in the 1933 film version, were having an offstage romance, and there were rumors within the company that Merrick was threatening to dismiss Richert. Although Merrick denies this, he did hire an understudy for her with consulting Champion.

By the time "42nd Street" moved to New York, the cast was noticing that Champion's appearances at rehearsals had become sporadic. Then, five days before the new opening date on Monday, company members learned that he had checked into the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center as a patient in intensive care.

While final preparations for the opening — including the fitting of the set onto the Winter Garden stage and the final paring down of the book — proceeded under the guidance of Merrick and Champion's assistant, Larry Carpenter, speculation about Champion's condition proliferated.

On Sunday, Champion's kidneys failed. There was hope that he would linger long enough to be told of the opening of his show, but at 1 p.m. Monday, he died.

With Champion in the hospital were his wife, Carla, and his two sons by his previous marriage, to Mary, Champion, Merrick, the

set designer, Robin Wagner; and the lighting designer, Tharon Musser. They pledged silence to one another, and Merrick asked the hospital staff to release no information to the public. He summoned the cast to an early rehearsal at the Winter Garden to prevent the hearing the rumors that had already begun to circulate around Broadway.

Although some cast members were later critical of Merrick for withholding the news of Champion's death, Merrick doubtless reasoned that such information would dampen the spirit of the show. As Mark Bramble, one of the musical's writers, explained: "It would have been very difficult for the cast to give an opening-night performance with the information. I think Gower would have wanted it that way."

It was not until the intermission that Merrick decided how to proceed. After talking to Jacobs at the end of the first act, he decided to make the announcement at the final curtain call.

"When I stood in the wings during the show and watched those kids — happy faces, sensing Broadway success — I knew that shortly thereafter I would go out there and wipe all that out," said Merrick.

'This Is Tragic'

After the audience rose to give the show 10 curtain calls, Merrick stepped onstage. There was anticipation and some laughter. Almost everyone expected the producer to say something about the show.

Instead, he held up his hand. "This is tragic," he said. "Gower Champion died today."

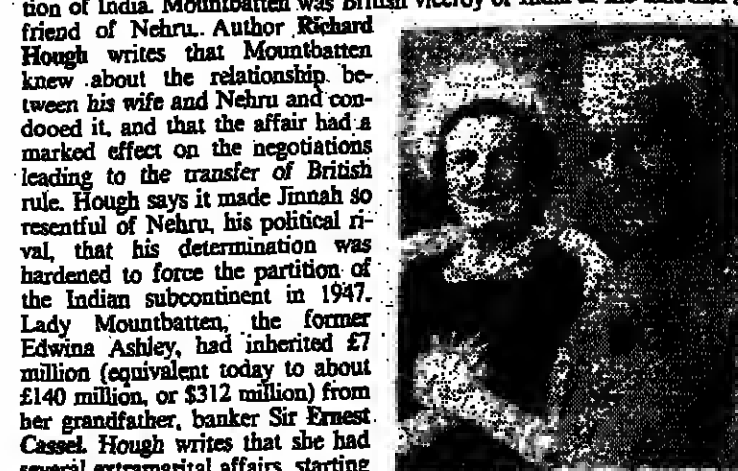
As Merrick turned to embrace Richert, Jerry Orbach, the show's male star, called for the curtain to fall, and as it did, many in the cast and audience began to weep.

The first review, highly favorable, appeared Monday evening, and yesterday morning a long line of ticket buyers queued up around the block outside the Winter Garden. Four extra treasurers were hired to work in the box office, and by dark, \$100,000 worth of tickets had been sold. "42nd Street" was a hit.

"Champion said, 'I'm sorry I didn't finish it,'" said Merrick. "But he did. He finished it."

PEOPLE: Lady Mountbatten, Nehru Were Lovers, Book Says

A book published in London says Lord Mountbatten's wife Edwina had a love affair with Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru in 1947 and that this was a factor in Moslem leader Mohammed Ali Jinnah's insistence on the partition of India. Mountbatten was British viceroy of India at the time and a friend of Nehru. Author Richard Hough writes that Mountbatten knew about the relationship between his wife and Nehru and condoned it, and that the affair had a marked effect on the negotiations leading to the transfer of British rule. Hough says it made Jinnah so resentful of Nehru, his political rival, that his determination was hardened to force the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947.



Lady Mountbatten with Nehru in New Delhi in 1960.

The Basler Zeitung "If this play were not the product of a leader of millions of faithfuls, it could be easily dismissed as village theater."

Ben Zion Wacholder, a Biblical scholar, claims to have identified the author of the Temple Scroll, a key text of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and says the Temple Scroll is older than other scholars believe. Wacholder, a professor at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, said he has concluded from his research that the Temple Scroll was written by a religious teacher named Zaddok, who was the founder of the Jewish sect known as the Essenes. His research and theories will be discussed at the Centennial of the Society of Biblical Literature in Dallas, Nov. 5-9.

After they got off work, Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin led their teams in a friendly game of softball on a Little League field in Absecon, N.J. What makes it worth noting is that the game, which drew 1,500 spectators, didn't start until after 5 a.m., when Sinatra and Martin got off work at a hotel casino in nearby Atlantic City. The leader of Sinatra's Blue Eyes team made a few desultory pitches to the leader of Martin's Red Eyes, and Martin surprised everyone by hitting one ball. Then the leaders retired to a dugout and the less strenuous task of putting away some champagne and sandwiches as they watched their teams play to an 18-18 tie.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

The play that Pope John Paul II wrote when he was still a Polish bishop was panned in Swiss newspaper reviews. Following its first public showing outside Italy, "It is likely that the theater has not lost an important author in Karol Wojtyla," commented the Neue Zürcher Zeitung in what seemed to be one of the milder reactions to the German-language premiere of "The Godfather's Son" in Lucerne. The play, written in 1960, is subtitled "Meditations about the sacrament of marriage which temporarily change into drama." His meditations are not fit for a stage, said the Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Added

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